

# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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## ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

### THIS, OR THAT, OR BOTH.

WE give insertion in another column to a letter from "A Glasgow reader," who impugns our "advocacy of civil and religious liberty as at present so exclusively ecclesiastical." We thank our correspondent for his communication, for the courteous and respectful spirit which it breathes, and for the seasonable opportunity it affords us of explaining some things touching our own position which we might otherwise have deemed too personal to have obtruded upon the public.

"A Glasgow Reader" has not apprehended quite correctly the primary object of the *Nonconformist*. It may be right to inform him, therefore, that this paper originated in a single desire to prepare the way for the complete severance of the Church from the State. This has been, is, and will be, emphatically, its "mission." To this end it was consecrated from its birth. From that moment until now it has kept this mainly in view. Concurrently with this its leading design, but ever in subordination to it, the *Nonconformist* has set its face as a flint, against every form of political injustice. Its aim has uniformly been to achieve a noble work by worthy means—to advance to its ultimate destination along the pathway of sound principles—to cherish in its readers a love of justice for its own sake, impressed with the conviction that this motive will be found the most trustworthy when the special conflict for which it is preparing them shall arrive. Hence, although one theme has been predominant in this journal, it has not been to the exclusion of others. Wherever we have met with tyranny, we have assailed it—with fraud, we have exposed it—with selfishness, we have rebuked it—with a compromise of truth, we have denounced it. We have done this in good faith—for our enmity to Church Establishments grows out of our reverence for God's truth, and Christian equity—and, in its due proportion, our indignation is stirred by whatever, in our apprehension, does outrage to either. It is not the less true, however, that our special object is ecclesiastical rather than political; and, whenever that object shall have been realised, the purpose of the *Nonconformist* will be accomplished.

In the earlier part of our career we arrived at the conclusion that the dissolution of the alliance between the Church and the State must needs be preceded by a full, free, and fair representation of the people. We recognised this desirable change, not merely as a wise expedient, but as a social right. We set about the advocacy of it as no mean portion of the work we had undertaken. We gave to the subject a prominence offensive to many of our readers. No opportunity for illustrating or enforcing it was knowingly suffered to pass by us unheeded. So unceasing and so earnest were our efforts in its behalf that not a few deemed it the exclusive object of the *Nonconformist*. Not a shade of regret rests upon our minds at this moment for having pursued this course. We thought it the right one, and we acted accordingly. We have nothing to retract—no argument to withdraw—no principle then embraced to repudiate. But, assuredly, events have convinced us that to seek, at this day, the attainment of our end by means of Complete Suffrage, or rather by continuing to place that question foremost, would be to disregard some of the plain intimations of Providence.

Our correspondent intimates, that the same national demonstration which will prove effectual to wring the concession of the Legislature to part of a just demand, might, with equal probability of success, put in a claim for the whole. We admit it. But the practical question we have to answer is, how best may that demonstration be secured? The difference between him and us is, not as to the amount of power required for procuring either of the changes contemplated, but

as to the means by which that power may be generated. In 1841, 2, and 3, the languishing of all interests under the withering influence of class government, the distress of the working-classes, the insolvency of tradesmen, the perilous position of master manufacturers, merchants, and bankers, together with the obstinate persistence of Parliament in fettering commerce, led us to the belief, that a complete change of the representative system would present the most powerful prospective attractions, and would soonest move the nation to its final contest with aristocracy. Had that state of misery and alarm been much further prolonged, we doubt not that Complete Suffrage would have become the leading question of the age. But the tide of adversity, after having reached an insurrection point, began to ebb. With increased prosperity came increased indifference or repugnance to the great organic change. The masses, betrayed by their chosen leaders, refused middle-class aid, unless it was accompanied with a surrender of independence. The middle-classes, disgusted by unreasonable demands, threw up the little interest they had taken in the question. Social ease and contentment destroyed in both the strength of their desire for representative reform. It became impossible to keep any political agitation more than just afloat. To have persevered in pushing on Complete Suffrage, as the precursor of a separation of Church and State, would have been pure folly. We continued to do so until a new and more likely path to our object opened to us.

Not many months after the subsidence of the operative insurrections, and, avowedly, in consequence of it, Sir James Graham brought forward his memorable Factory Education Bill. There had been a previous lull, as we have said, in the political world. This measure goaded Dissenters into activity. Keeping our primary design in view, we seized upon the opening thus unexpectedly afforded us, for urging an efficient Anti-state-church movement. The fire was kindled—it was our duty to furnish it with fuel. For precisely the same reason that we had theretofore given prominence to the question of complete organic change, we deemed it thereafter our duty to place it second to the question of separation. The line of policy being, as we thought, traced out for us by a higher will than our's, we had no choice but to pursue it. We did so with zeal and perseverance. The result need hardly be adverted to. The only active political movement of the present day is that of the British Anti-state-church Association.

It is conceded by "A Glasgow Reader," that "the present era is critical" in reference to the State-church principle—and that "if these monopolies are not struck down now, we must submit to see them spread their baneful shade wider, and strike their roots deeper into the institutions of our country." No such immediate danger threatens the present state of national representation. There has been no Maynooth Endowment Act—there have been no Minutes of Council, to menace us with a perpetuation, under a new form, of the existing narrow representative system. No fresh encroachments have been made upon it. No signs indicate the purpose of statesmen so to modify it, as to give to it, in all its exclusiveness and injustice, a new long lease of power. The coming Parliament is not expected to assault it. But it is clear, that the present is a crisis in the question of State-churchism. Within the next seven years, that system must be mortally wounded, or it will pass into a much more enduring and pernicious form. We cannot hesitate, therefore, as to our duty. We have not selected the field on which to do battle with the aristocracy—it has been selected for us. We have no option. And were we now, under a notion that political equality includes within it the change we seek, to give it the precedence of ecclesiastical equality, we should both lose our labour, and suffer our main cause to be drifted down the stream of patrician statecraft.

But we are asked, why not require of Parliamentary candidates at the ensuing general election the same pledge in respect of organic reform as we insist upon in reference to Church establishments. We answer, that although personally, we should do this, we do not deem it wise to urge others who have not our views to do it. The times demand of Dissenters generally a clear and unmistakable testimony on behalf of principles recently outraged, and specially endangered. To seek to complicate that testimony with other matters by which its force and distinctness will be broken, strikes us as anything but the duty of the day. Our undivided strength must be put forth in the direction in which it will tell most effectively. The vitality of Christian institutions is aimed at. To

save it from the meditated blow is now our one paramount obligation. Other things may be desirable—this is necessary. We must check the recently developed tendencies of modern statesmen. We must leave them under no delusion as to our meaning. There is but one method of doing this. We must stick to our chosen text. We must reiterate the one important theme. We must adopt a similar resolution to that of Hotspur:—

"But I will find him when he lies asleep,  
And in his ear I'll hollow Mortimer!  
Nay,  
I'll have a starling shall be taught to speak  
Nothing but Mortimer, and give it him."

## DISSENTERS AND THE GENERAL ELECTION.

### MEETING OF LANCASHIRE ELECTORS.

In pursuance of a resolution passed by the united sub-committees of the Liverpool and Manchester general committees, formed to oppose the Government scheme of national education, a meeting of the borough and county electors of Lancashire, objecting to Government interference with the religious education of the country, was held on Monday, the 31st ult., at the Leigh Arms, Newton-le-Willows, to take into consideration the course to be adopted at the coming election. There were from 80 to 100 gentlemen present, the majority of whom were laymen from Bury, Bolton, Lancaster, St. Helens, Warrington, Wigan, Liverpool, and Manchester. We have embodied a portion of the report of the meeting contained in the *Manchester Express* with our own.

EDWARD DAWSON, Esq., J. P. for the county of Lancaster, was unanimously called to the chair.

The CHAIRMAN made some very judicious remarks on the necessity of the Nonconformists of the county taking their stand on the principle of refusing to any candidate, whatever may be his qualification in general politics to represent a borough or a division of the county, if he would not pledge himself to oppose any further grants for religious teaching. While he deprecated the practice of sending members into the House of Commons trammelled by pledges on essentials, he had come to the deliberate conclusion that now the time had fully come for all true Nonconformists and Liberals of every denomination to demand a distinct promise from all who may seek their suffrages, that in the event of the candidate's election his influence should be employed and votes given against the endowment of any religious sect or denomination. In the Independent congregation of which he was a member there are about fifty electors, and although he did not wish the meeting to suppose he attached undue importance to this number, yet he begged to say that at the last election eighteen decided the contest.

THOMAS BLACKBURN, Esq., of Liverpool, moved the first resolution:—

That this meeting regards the conduct of those members of the Commons' House of Parliament who have given their votes in favour of the recent Minutes of Committee of Council on Education, as at variance with a due regard to the rights of conscience in reference to that large class of Protestant Dissenters who are opposed to all Government grants for religious teaching, whether that teaching be conducted in schools, or in places of religious worship; and would record its conviction, that the difference of opinion thus made apparent renders it the duty of Dissenting electors to withhold their support from such gentlemen so long as they continue to hold those opinions.

Mr. Blackburn stated, that in the absence of all great questions there seemed to be a legitimate opening presented for the discussion of this. He considered that the only way to bring the real claims of Dissenters before the country would be by sending the right kind of men, if we can, into Parliament; and if we cannot accomplish this, to let the candidates know that we are determined to stand aloof from all contests in which we have no opportunity of recording our votes in favour of those principles of Nonconformity which we all hold dear. He had no sympathy with the fear of letting a Tory get in through the division of the Liberals. The Tories, in his opinion, are the better of the two, if the choice must lie between the two classes which have alternately ruled the destinies of this nation. Lord Wharncliffe would never have acted towards the Dissenters as the present Government have acted. If the principles of Nonconformity are worth anything, now is the time for putting them forth, and resolving to suffer whatever may follow as the consequence of that resolution. If at the coming general election they were to act on the principle of choosing the best man that offered himself, although that man might differ from them on this point, which was of such vast importance, they should be utterly neutralizing their influence and throwing it away. Suppose he were to say, "I will vote for Mr. Villiers and Mr. Brown, in order to keep out Lord Brackley, because they are preferable in every point to him," then he should show that he felt nothing and cared nothing for the principles which he avowed,



and should be neutralizing his great views. Their course, then, was clear and plain, if they were determined to support their principles; and that course was, to vote for no man who would not go along with them in refusing Parliamentary grants of money for the support of religious teaching. For his own part, he was prepared to say, that he would not vote for any candidate for Liverpool, or for South Lancashire, or for any of the half-dozen other counties for which he had been induced to purchase qualifications, if that man was prepared to vote for any additional grant for religious purposes, either to the Church of England, to the Roman Catholics, to the Dissenters, or to any of the colonies of this country. That was the stand they ought to take; and, until they had taken that, they had done nothing. He contended, that all other great national questions having been settled, it was their duty to God, to their country, themselves, and their posterity, to act on those principles, and to carry them out. With these views he proposed the resolution [cheers].

WILLIAM MORRIS, Esq., seconded the resolution in a brief but excellent speech. He had also, as well as the preceding speaker, votes in some half dozen counties, and he had resolved to withhold his voice from any man who is not sound on this question.

Mr. McKERRON, minister, trusted that their League friends, who were so anxious about Mr. Villiers, or some other man having equal claims upon them, would state the feeling exhibited by the meeting; and if the League could not bring out some man prepared to go with them, they must let the League fight its own battle.

The resolution passed, only three voting against it, and their votes were influenced by their having signed a requisition some time ago to Mr. Villiers to become a candidate for South Lancashire. They all agreed to condemn Governmental interference with religious teaching of every kind.

CHARLES ROBERTSON, Esq., of Liverpool, moved the second resolution; John Hamer, Esq., of Reston, seconded it; and Mr. A. Fraser, A.M., Dr. Massie, Mr. W. Patterson, and Mr. Francis Skinner, (ministers), supported it. It was as follows:—

That this meeting, having observed in both the leading political parties a readiness to combine their efforts to subsidize the teachers of religion, and thereby to bring them under the direct control of the State, and assured by long experience that they attach little importance to any opposition which is not followed up by corresponding firmness in the exercise of the electoral franchise, solemnly commend to the liberal and Nonconformist electors the duty of employing that franchise in vindication of those principles which constitute the true basis of religious freedom and equality, and of resolutely standing aloof at the approaching general election from all contests in which an opportunity shall not be afforded them of recording their testimony by vote against the interference of the Government with the religious education of the country.

Mr. ROBERTSON said he saw no course open but that which the resolution pointed out. He held his citizenship as a higher privilege, and as involving more fearful responsibility than his Nonconformity. The Government of this country had it in their power to destroy nonconformity by abolishing conformity, and may extinguish dissent by doing away with an establishment. As a citizen, therefore, he must withhold his vote from any candidate who cannot pledge himself to advocate the non-interference with religion on the part of the civil rulers. He believed that the moral influence of the men who, for some great principle, were resolute to disfranchise themselves, was a far higher influence than that of recording their votes at the poll and compromising their own principles; and the position which the Dissenters would take, however small their numbers, would be far more effective, would teach the community better, would teach the candidates for the legislature better, than if they merely talked a great deal about these measures when before Parliament, and then, when they were passed, take all quietly, as a thing which they could not alter, and go on recording their votes in favour of men opposed to their great principles [cheers]. They had been treated with contempt by many, because they had not respected themselves [cheers]. They had opposed these measures, sent up petitions against them, and resolved, whenever the time came, that they would show no confidence in the men who supported those measures; and then, when the day of election came, because the candidate agreed with them in some things, they had voted for him. It had been said, too, "Why, you will let in the Tories!" He should like to know who were the Tories. He did not believe that the Whigs of the present day were better than the Tories. [A voice: "They are worse."] They talked a great deal about civil and religious liberty; but they did not understand those principles. Their object was to pay every man engaged in religious teaching; and they conceived that, where you refused to pay him it was persecution. What extraordinary views of religious liberty they must have! He held that Dissenters would do more credit to themselves and their principles, and the great cause of progress and liberty, if they adhered to those views on all occasions; for, let it be remembered, those views were not sectarian or denominational—not confined even to any particular class of religionists; they were principles which fitted all classes of society, because they were those of equality and justice. They asked nothing for themselves which they were not prepared to grant to every other member of the community, whatever might be his religious principles; and that was the ground on which they hoped for the advance of their principles, because they were such as men's minds must receive, when they came to perceive their fairness and justice.

There was an amendment submitted, but was afterwards, in the most handsome manner, withdrawn, so that the resolution was passed, only three voting against it. The amendment was in favour of secular education. It was moved by Mr. M'All, and seconded by Mr. S. Lucas.

Mr. FRASER delivered an eloquent speech in support of the motion. He thought they were acting right by placing themselves in a respectable minority, and ceasing to form, as they had long done, the fag-end of a party. Mention had been made of the great league; but it was not they who were leaving the league, but, so far as many of its members were concerned, it was the league that was leaving them. They were going on in the very path chalked out for them by the league [great cheering]. They were doing the work, in ano-

ther department, which the league had been doing, and they were carrying it on upon the same principles, and by the same means, by which the league had achieved success. History, therefore, was not to them prophesy, but actual experiment. They could not fail if they acted on the principles and followed out the plans of the league. It could not be said that they had changed their views; for they were bringing the principles which the league expounded to bear upon religion [cheers].

Dr. MASSIE denied the possibility of a merely secular education in this country [hear, hear]. Our statesmen were pledged against it; our leading characters were pledged against it; and there were conflicting views on it throughout the whole country. So long as the Established Church existed, no scheme of education could be carried that did not interfere with religious education. It was, therefore, contending against a mere shadow to talk about a merely secular system of education.

Mr. W. BROWN, of Clayton-square, Liverpool, recommended the withdrawal of the amendment.

Mr. R. MORRIS, of Manchester, minister, said that the vast majority of the Baptist denomination would thoroughly agree with the resolution which had already been passed. With regard to secular education, although inclined in its favour, he would say, let that lie in abeyance, and let them take their stand on the broad and general basis on which they were agreed; let them look on the question of education in its bearing on religion [much cheering].

Mr. W. PATTERSON, of Manchester, minister, observed that they had been called together for a specific purpose, namely, to take into consideration the question of Government interference in religious education, and the course they should pursue at the approaching election. They might, therefore, as well turn to the discussion of the question of free trade, or the vote by ballot, as to that of secular education.

The amendment was then withdrawn.

The third resolution, moved by Mr. Wyatt, of Manchester, and seconded by Mr. Urquhart, of Liverpool, was as follows:—

That this meeting recommends the electors of the various borough and divisions of the county of Lancaster, holding the above views, to organize themselves in their several localities, and to draw up and sign a declaration setting forth their principles, and the course of action which they intend to pursue at the approaching election.

The fourth resolution appointed a sub-committee to draw up such declaration.

The fifth appointed a county finance committee, which comprises the following names:—Liverpool, Messrs. R. Johnson and A. King; Blackburn, Messrs. Knox, Dickson, and Jardine; Preston, Mr. John Hamer; Lancaster, E. Dawson, Esq., J.P.; Bury, Mr. Pollitt; Manchester, Messrs. J. Leese and W. Morris; Bolton, Messrs. Bell and Hamilton; Wigan, Messrs. Brown and Cook; St. Helens, Mr. Shank. Mr. W. Morris is the treasurer.

The sub-committee afterwards brought up the following declaration, which was adopted by the meeting:—

We, the undersigned Parliamentary electors of ———, entertaining strong objections to the scheme for promoting national education submitted to Parliament in the Minutes of the Committee of Council on Education, dated August and December, 1846, inasmuch as we regard it to be in direct violation of the principle that Government ought not to interfere in, or provide for, the teaching of religion in any form, do hereby record our resolution not to vote for any Parliamentary candidate who does not think it right to oppose all grants of money for the present educational measure, or for the support of any religious instruction.

The meeting concluded by a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

Our correspondent describes the meeting as a very good one, and of a high tone. We understand that in several of the Lancaster boroughs local committees have been already formed to carry out the spirit of these resolutions. It is a significant fact, that only three gentlemen out of a hundred present refused to pledge their opposition to any candidate refusing to subscribe to those principles. The business occupied from eleven o'clock a.m. to half-past two p.m. All the resolutions except the first were carried unanimously.

#### MEETING OF NONCONFORMISTS AT CAMBRIDGE.

A meeting of Nonconformist electors of Cambridge, convened by circular, was held on Thursday last, at the Hoop-hotel. Mr. Johnson was called to the chair.

Mr. TILLET, of Norwich, urged upon the meeting the importance of maintaining an adherence to their principles at the coming election. He contended that the paramount question of the present day was that which had reference to the province of Government in religious affairs—that the exclusive endowment of one sect could no longer be maintained—but that the alternative laid between the endowment of all sects and the endowment of none—that the Whig and Tory leaders were in favour of the former, in order to maintain the existing hierarchy, but that the endowment of conflicting sects would be most injurious to the cause of Christianity and truth—and that the only course which Nonconformists could consistently pursue was to stand aloof from every contest in which an opportunity was not afforded them of vindicating their distinctive principles.

Mr. ISAAC YOUNG expressed his opinion that the Dissenting electors should stand aloof at the next election, and not support the Whig party, who seemed desirous of reviving the Test and Corporation Acts by their new Education scheme, to which he was strenuously opposed.

Mr. THOMAS WOODS (draper) moved a resolution appointing an electoral committee to enrol the names of electors, who would withhold their votes from every candidate supporting State interference with religion.

Mr. EDWARD COPPIN seconded the resolution.

Mr. EDMUND FOSTER took objection to the mode in which the meeting was summoned, as not comprising all the Nonconformists.

Mr. BOND said that all "back-bone" Nonconformists had been convened, and that no one could be blamed for not summoning those who were only nominally Nonconformists.

The resolution was then put, and carried, with three dissentients, not one of whom had received a circular.

Mr. GEORGE SHIPPEY moved the names of several electors to constitute the committee.

Mr. NIXON seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The number of electors summoned to the meeting was about eighty, of whom nearly sixty attended. The Electoral Committee have commenced their canvass of the constituency, and there is every probability of a bold and successful stand being taken against the return of any Whig opposed to Nonconformist principles.

#### BAPTIST ASSOCIATION FOR THE WEST RIDING.

The meeting of these associated churches was held in Leeds last week, and assumed a more than ordinary degree of interest, in consequence of several recent events which materially affected the denomination, particularly the Governmental scheme of education and the persecution of the Baptists in France. The reports from the associated churches were read, and three admirable sermons were preached by Dr. Acworth, the President of Horton College, Mr. Fawcett, of Halifax, and Mr. Dowson, of Bradford.

The following resolution in favour of free education was passed unanimously:—

That the education of the people is not within the province of Government; that pecuniary grants from the national revenues for the purpose of religious instruction in schools and colleges are in opposition to the voluntary principle, and necessarily a violation of the rights of conscience; and that the recent Governmental scheme of education proves that the practical evils of Government interference are greatly aggravated when any particular sect is receiving exclusive privileges from the State.

This resolution is in accordance with the proceedings of the other Dissenting bodies who have declared their hostility to State education. The association considered the crisis so fraught with danger to voluntary education, that the Committee for the protection of civil rights have issued a talented appeal to the Dissenters of Great Britain, pointing out their duties under the peculiar circumstances in which they have been placed by the conduct of Her Majesty's Ministers. [The appeal immediately follows this report.]

2. The separation of Church and State, was thought to be intimately blended with freedom of education, and the following resolution was also passed unanimously:—

That this Association repeats its frequently expressed opinion that the union of the Church with the State is contrary to God's Holy Word, prejudicial to the spread of evangelical truth, unjust in principle, and, in numerous instances, oppressive to the conscientious; and the experience of Nonconformists, from the reign of Elizabeth to the present time, teaches that it is a duty of high obligation to seek earnestly for the separation of this anti-Christian alliance.

3. The coming election, and thanks to the public journals, were subjects forced upon the ministers and messengers of the associated churches, and by other resolutions it was unanimously declared:—

That the Ministers of her Majesty's Government, and their supporters, having treated with contempt both the principles and the petitions of Dissenters on the subject of free education, and having shown themselves hostile to religious liberty, the electors connected with this Association are recommended not to vote at the ensuing election for any Parliamentary candidate who is favourable to making grants from the national purse for religious or educational purposes, or opposed to the separation of Church and State; also, that the cordial thanks of the associated churches be given to John Bright, Esq., for his faithful statement of Dissenting principles in the House of Commons, and to the editors of the *Leeds Mercury*, the *Sheffield Independent*, the *Patriot*, the *Nonconformist*, and the *Morning Advertiser*, for their able and persevering advocacy of the same principles, especially in connexion with the recent Minutes of Council on Education.

Resolutions on the subject of the persecution of the Baptists in France, and on other subjects were unanimously adopted. The following is the address of the Association:—

#### THE YORKSHIRE WEST RIDING ASSOCIATION OF BAPTIST CHURCHES.

ASSEMBLED AT LEEDS IN THEIR ANNUAL MEETING, TO THEIR BROTHERN THE EVANGELICAL DISSENTERS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

DEAR BRETHREN,—We trust you will not think it assumption on our part, if we venture to lay before you our views of the dangers which now threaten the churches of Jesus Christ, and of our corresponding duty as faithful servants of the Lord. We only wish to impart and receive the benefits of Christian counsel.

To us evangelical religion appears to be placed in imminent danger. Satan and the world are employing far more dangerous weapons against the church of God than formerly. Instead of persecution, they are trying seduction; instead of bonds and imprisonment, liberty, falsely so called; instead of imposing fines, they are holding forth bribes. The old system, which stirred up Christians to resist or escape, to watch and pray, is renounced for one to lull us to sleep. Dissent will now have to pass through that "enchanted ground" of proffered State patronage on which so many churches have slept never to awake, and on which others are kept from entire and perpetual slumber only by the stimulating efforts of Evangelical Dissenters.

It is too evident to need proof that all leading statesmen wish for a State endowment of every religious sect—a plan politically equitable indeed, but a scheme to which, from its open contempt for revealed truth, no devout believer can be reconciled. The policy of modern statesmen has been to get a false principle into our statute-book in some measure too small to arouse universal opposition, and then unblushingly to tell us that we must extend the operation of a principle which we have once admitted. What they dare not attempt at once they compass by degrees. For instance, a small annual grant to Maynooth, begun by a past generation, was their grand argument for our giving it a large and perpetual endowment; a £30,000 grant to all sects for building school-rooms is the argument why we must go on to bribe the teachers and scholars of all sects. Soon they will plead that they ought to build places of worship for all out of the national funds, as well as school-rooms, and pay the teacher of religion as well in the pulpit as in the school. They will first tell us it is absurd for the State to train up Roman Catholic priests and not afterwards pay them for the work to which it has trained them, and then add that of course a Protestant (?) Government which pays Romish priests ought much more to pay the members of all Protestant sects.

We wish, then, brethren, to suggest to you the importance of co-dial unanimity at this crisis amongst all who love the truth as it is in Jesus. Unanimity is our earnest supplications to God, and in the course we take with and before our fellow-men. In times of persecution, brethren, "prayer has often been made of the church unto God without ceasing." There is even greater need for prayer now our temptations are more dangerous, because more insidious. The fire of State persecution often rendered the fine gold of faith yet finer; but the gifts of State bribery can only alloy and debase the precious "gift of God." Yet the former we naturally flee from; for the latter we are strongly tempted to open our hand. Never, therefore, has the church of Christ had greater need to plead, in the word of its Head, "Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil." Possibly God has permitted our Legislators to treat with such unwonted contempt our petitions against the Maynooth Bill and the Minutes of Privy Council, to make us more earnest petitioners to a throne of grace, than to the throne and senators of our land. He wished to remind us that, especially in matters touching his church, our principal hope should be, not our supposed influence with the rulers of this world, but our certain influence with the King of kings and Lord of lords. We are sure, brethren, that in this cause "the Lord of Hosts is with us." Let, then, "the God of Jacob be our refuge."

But, secondly, brethren, we should unanimously agree right means



with our fellow-men. We must not fail to make all our own people thoroughly acquainted with the principles of Dissent. They should all be Dissenters, not from custom, but from intelligent allegiance to Christ. It is our imperative duty to diffuse the knowledge of our principles far more than we have done, by tracts, lectures, and public meetings. Thousands who know not what we mean by the separation of Church and State, would, if they were informed, approve its self-evident propriety. Thousands more need but a little reasoning in a Christian spirit, in order to convince them.

The Anti-state-church Conference and an important meeting of Yorkshire Dissenters, held in the town in which we are assembled, have recommended Dissenters to abstain wholly from mere party politics at the next election, and to give no vote at all, where they could not give one for an Anti-state-church candidate; may we be permitted to second this recommendation. Dissenters are often accused of being political. Let us expose ourselves to such a charge no longer. If we have supported measures which we held to be for the good of the nation, to be political in this sense was simply to be benevolent or just; but if our accusers mean that we addicted ourselves to party as such—we have been wrong if we have done this. Let us present no appearance of repeating this wrong; recognize neither of two parties who are equally determined to trample under foot your most sacred principles.

The attempt is being made to bring all the churches of Christ in Britain into bondage to the State; reserve your votes for their entire emancipation. Refuse to give them to a spiritual slaveholder, for as such we must regard the legislator who endows religion.

We are aware, brethren, that you will expose yourselves by this course to much obloquy, and be stigmatized by many current epithets of abuse. Be not moved, brethren. Take your stand on principle. Touch not Government money. Vote not for those who would lead you into temptation. God has delivered you from State persecution; be not so ungrateful to him as to yield to State bribery.

Brethren we have ventured to appeal to you, because our only hope in this contest is in our God, and in the people of our God. Worldly rulers, worldly ecclesiastics, and worldly men understand not your views of the spirituality of religion. They look upon it chiefly in its social bearings, we in its relation to God and eternity. Ignorant of that spirit by which our Lord governs and supports his church, they vainly imagine to help the Church of Christ, by State bribes and the physical force of human law. Let our practical firmness enlighten them. Let us not merit contempt by talking of principle and acting on expediency, by proclaiming our principle as from heaven, and voting for those who trample on it, as if it were of men. We must steadfastly refuse to vote for the bribers of the Church of Christ. It must be a disqualification which no temporal ends will permit us to overlook. Politicians will then begin to examine the cause; they will perceive its merits; they will acquire in the investigation a higher sense of the nature of religion itself. Like Pharaoh and his people if they lose some of their favourites from the next House of Commons, they may be better disposed to let the Lord's people go,—go free from all State bondage,—that they may serve him.

Events, however, we leave with the Lord. Duty, self-denying duty, is ours. Let us only ask of him grace to be faithful to his truth, whether in the hour of persecution or in the hour of seduction.

Signed on behalf of the Association,  
ROBERT BREWER, Moderator.

(From the Norfolk News.)

We learn without surprise, and certainly without any dissatisfaction, that the Dissenting electors of West Norfolk, aggrieved by the educational and endowment policy of the Whigs, have very generally expressed their intention to reserve their votes on the day of election. Messrs. Coke and Hamond will thus lose a portion, it may be an important portion of the support, on which under ordinary circumstances they might have reckoned. Conduct so unusual, as the withdrawal of a section of any political party from the hustings, will of course expose the seceders to much reproach and misrepresentation.

It is said, and said with much urgency too, that the isolation of the Dissenters can effect nothing. The Whigs are very earnest in trying to persuade their "dissenting brethren" that they will only make themselves ridiculous by their sulkeness. We have already answered this by saying, that truth always gains by decided and determined advocacy. But we take the Whigs on their own ground. Why, we ask, are they so anxious about the matter? Depend upon it they would not take so much pains merely for the sake of men whom they have recently treated with insulting disrespect. They may spare their labour, the motive of which is but too obvious. The fact is, as everybody knows, that the dissenting minority in many constituencies, where it would be impossible to return an anti-state-church member, is yet sufficient to decide the balance of the election between Whig and Tory. This minority, therefore, is in a position to become vastly more influential in such cases by silence than by voting. Whig philosophers who sneer about the donkeys of Exeter-hall, will discover that the "bray" has some force if not sense in it, when it keeps them out of the House of Commons. The Whigs in Parliament have taught their dissenting allies, that petitions and remonstrances are in vain, and that Whiggery can be to the full as insolent, as tyrannical, as false to liberty and Liberal principles, as Toryism. When Dissenting voters shall show that they have fully learnt the lesson and its right application, it is possible that some honourable and right honourable ex-members may apply themselves afresh to the study of what constitutes civil and religious freedom, and may come to look even at the voluntary principle in a new light. At all events, the Dissenters have lost too much by their former subservience to the Whigs, to adhere to it any longer. They have now no resource but to try a new system of tactics. They may thus attain a better, they cannot be in a worse position than at present.

We repeat our statement, that in numerous instances the votes of Dissenters have already been refused to Messrs. Coke and Hamond for the above reasons, and we understand that arrangements are on foot to make the electoral action of the body throughout East Anglia, as united and efficient as possible. We will only add, in conclusion, our hope, that such of our Dissenting readers as may yet feel any hesitation in following the example of their brethren, to abstain, at least from pledging themselves to a different course, until they shall have had an opportunity of deliberately weighing those many urgent reasons which have compelled the great body of Nonconformists to adopt a most unusual policy in a most eventful crisis.

(From the Church for June.)

The resolution which the Conference and the vast public meeting of the Anti-state-church Association were most eager to pass, and which was passed with the greatest applause, was one to the effect that the party quarrels between Whigs and Tories were beneath the concern of Dissenters,—that both parties had treated with supreme contempt their petitions on the education question,—that both were mainly desirous to connect all religions with the State by endowing them,—and that therefore it was recommended to Dissenters to stand aloof and give no vote at all, where they had not an opportunity of giving it to Anti-state-church candidates. In this view we heartily concur. Our regard for our principles,—a dignified resentment of the slight offered us even by so-called liberal members,—the fact that Whigs and Tories, in office, are much the same,—the scorn members of Parliament, especially Lord John Russell and Mr. Macaulay, show for Dissenters, who talk much of their principles, but vote, nevertheless, for those who trample on them, . . . these and other considerations demand that Dissenters should no longer sink themselves to the level of party politicians.

Our mission is to teach the people their greatest national sin and curse,—namely, the existence of a State-church.

The English are a practical people. Deeds go farther with them than words. Let our conduct say, "fight if you will whether a liberal Tory or a conservative Whig shall represent you,—that point may have interest for you, it has none for us. We insist upon having a man who shall represent our principles in Parliament, or we feel neutral and stand neuter. Settle it at this election as you like, and we will teach you all before another, that ours is the grand question of the times."

GLASGOW.—It is now publicly announced that Mr. Oswald is to retire from the representation of the city, and, as a matter of course, several gentlemen have been named to supply his place. The Dissenters of Glasgow are taking steps for proposing a candidate. A committee of the Dissenters, consisting of ministers and laymen, was held on Tuesday evening. The meeting was strictly private, and all our efforts to ascertain the result were fruitless. It is high time the Dissenters were holding meetings on the question of a public kind, as the contest is at hand.—*Glasgow Examiner*.

DEVONPORT.—Sir George Grey has taken his leave, in a placard now posted in the town. Mr. Romilly and Pasco Grenfell are talked of by the Whigs; and the Tories threaten to bring forward a candidate. Should all this take place there would be a fine opening for a thorough-going Dissenter, as we have votes enough (150) to turn the scale.—*From a Correspondent*.

DOWNHAM.—MOVEMENT AMONG THE DISSIDENT ELECTORS.—A deeply-interesting and most effective meeting was held in the Baptist chapel, Downham, on Thursday last, May 20th, when the pastor of the Baptist church occupied the chair, and the following resolutions were unanimously passed, in a well-filled house:—Resolution 1st. That, in the judgment of this meeting, so long as the connexion between Church and State exists, perpetual encroachments upon the civil and religious liberties of the people may be expected, and it is the duty of all consistent advocates of civil and religious liberty to endeavour, by every constitutional means, to bring such connexion to a speedy termination. Moved by J. T. Wigner, Lynn; seconded by R. Hamilton, Lynn.—Resolution 2nd. That this meeting strongly recommends that voters in the Liberal interest should give their votes only to such candidates for a seat in the ensuing Parliament, as will pledge themselves to oppose all State endowments for religious purposes, and all interference on the part of Government with the education of the people. Moved by Robert Temple, Wretten; seconded by John Keed, Lynn. These resolutions were well-sustained, well-understood, and most cordially adopted by a highly-delighted and perfectly satisfied audience. Many voters, both tenants and freeholders, were present, who no doubt, will act up to the principles avowed on the occasion. Several persons expressed a wish to form an Anti-state-church Society for this town and neighbourhood, and several have already given in their names for that purpose, thinking they ought not to delay such a step. There is also a general expression of the importance of the sentiments expressed and maintained on the above occasion being more generally known. Some subsequent steps for this purpose will be speedily taken. The Rev. John Bane, and Rev. Mr. Wigner attended a similar meeting at Feltwell, on Monday evening, and they are also pledged to hold meetings at Northwold, Stoke, and other places, as soon as they can conveniently do so. It is hoped that not many Dissenters or Wesleyans in this neighbourhood will vote for any of the present candidates, nor for any others but in accordance with the above resolutions.—*Norfolk News*.

DONCASTER.—A public meeting was held in the Concert Room, in Doncaster, on the evening of Tuesday last, convened by handbills, "To consider the position in which Dissenters are placed by the late decision of the House of Commons on the Government plan of education; and to adopt such measures as may appear not only best calculated to prevent the future invasion of the rights of conscience, but which shall have for their object the complete emancipation of religion from those trammels by which it has been bound to the State, to the great injury of truth, and the liberty of the people." The chair was taken by William Chadwick, Esq., of Arksey. Mr. Hastie moved the first resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Marsden, and carried unanimously, viz.—"That in the discussion in the House of Commons on the scheme of education propounded in the Minutes of Council,—the rapid diffusion of education by the voluntary principle having been almost entirely overlooked,—the inevitable partiality and oppression of the scheme not having been disproved, and the principle that Government interference with the education of the people is incompatible with its proper office, having been superficially and contemptuously dismissed,—that discussion is palpably marked by the gravest omissions, the most disingenuous perversion, the most discreditable slight of the opinions of large bodies of Dissenters, expressed in respectful terms, and by constitutional methods, and demands the firm and indignant resentment of those who attach any value to representative legislation." The Rev. G. B. Johnson proposed the next resolution, which was carried unanimously:—"That the present aspect of public affairs loudly calls for the most determined and combined exertions of all who disapprove of the interference of the magistrate with matters of religion, to secure the entire emancipation of religion from State control, and that such exertions should be made through every legitimate channel by which the public mind may be reached, and conducted with the temper and zeal befitting the solemnity and magnitude of the object."—*Sheffield Independent*.

NORTHERN ASSOCIATION OF BAPTIST CHURCHES.—At the annual session of this important body, consisting of ministers and messengers from Baptist churches in Northumberland and Durham, the following among other resolutions, were agreed to:—

4. That at this crisis it is more especially the bounden duty of every elector to exercise the franchise as a solemn, sacred trust, reposed in him for the glory of God and the good of his country. That the more mature development of the designs of Government to endow various forms of religious teaching, as exemplified in the Educational Minutes, renders it imperative on Nonconformists to return those to Parliament who will oppose additional inroads being made on our religious freedom, and who will support the dissolution of the Legislative Union of Church and State; and we accordingly agree to carry out the spirit of this resolution, in our several localities, in the fullest manner possible, by testing candidates, soliciting our suffrages, on our distinguishing principles as Nonconformists, and, in any other way deemed advisable, to promote the cause of complete religious liberty.

#### CHURCH-AND-STATE LECTURE AT NORWICH.

On Tuesday evening last, the Rev. W. Brock (says the *Norfolk News*) delivered the first of a second series of lectures, under the auspices of the Religious Liberty Society, in St. Andrew's-hall. Long before the time announced for the commencement, every sitting in the area of the spacious hall was occupied, and the numbers continued to increase till there were present about 2,000 persons. On the motion of the Mayor, J. H. Tillett, Esq., occupied the chair, and briefly introduced the business of the meeting by a short address. The time was coming, he said, when the exclusive privileges of the Church would be swept away, and when the whole country would be called upon to support and disseminate truth and error at the same time. Were they prepared for that? If not, they would have to stand side by side with the advocates of religious liberty, when they would need their help. If they would resist the march of Popery, they could not do it without the aid of the Dissenters and the democracy of England; and they could not have that aid unless they gave up their own exclusive pretensions, and consented to stand upon the truth.

Mr. Brock then rose amidst loud applause, on the subsidence of which he said:—

I think myself happy, Sir, in meeting my fellow-citizens once more, to address them on the great subject of separating the Church from the State. The interest which the subject has excited in this neighbourhood is most refreshing. The attention which has been given to it, both by Churchmen and Dissenters, may be regarded as a token for good. Controversy, with all its inconveniences, is better than stagnation. I, for one, could not help smiling at sundry oracular deliverances which came from certain quarters, as to the evil which the present controversy was likely to create. I do not believe that any bad feeling has been created after all. I conceive that we stand here to-night unaltered as to our feelings towards our opponents, with an unshaken determination to speak whatever we have to say in the spirit of our common Master [applause]. Believing, then, that anything was better than stagnation, I hailed with sincere satisfaction the appearance before the public of the Rev. Mr. Gladstone, as an assailant to the positions we have advanced. An examination of those positions was what we desired, satisfied that whatever the power or acumen he might bring to bear upon their refutation, he would only render their general conclusiveness more obvious. We really welcomed the rev. gentleman as a fellow-labourer in the cause of demonstrating the fallacy of the State-church theory. From a careful perusal of Mr. Gladstone's lecture, we have arisen convinced more firmly than ever that our positions are impregnable. I have thought it desirable to set forth the ground of this increased strength of conviction, by examining our opponents lecture point by point, and by submitting it candidly, but unsparingly, to such oracles as were within my reach.

Mr. Brock then proceeded, in an elaborate address, to reply to Mr. Gladstone's arguments, and to show the unscriptural nature of a State-church, and its injurious effect upon the interests of religion and freedom. The lecture is fully reported in the *Norfolk News* of Saturday; and as it occupies three columns of closely-printed type, it would be useless to attempt giving anything like an analysis of the address. The following extract is a specimen of the happy manner in which Mr. Brock dealt with his opponents arguments:—

Our opponent sums up his address with a question which he gravely thinks "contains an argument that Dissenters cannot controvert, and that does not leave us a loop-hole to get out at" [laughter]. In this question Mr. Gladstone claims for the Church of England the credit of having given to us the version of the Sacred Scriptures, and argues thence that it is right to invest sovereigns with absolute ecclesiastical supremacy, to deprive the people of the election of their pastors, to extort contributions from those who will not cheerfully give, and to perpetrate and perpetuate all the dishonour to God and injustice to man which we believe the existence of the Establishment involves. Now if no countries possessed a version of the Word of God but those afflicted with an establishment of religion, and if the ministers and professors of Christianity had no independent access to the Scriptures in their original tongue, his conclusion might in some measure hold good. But how stands the fact? I might dwell upon the ability of a growing number even of Dissenting ministers to translate the Scriptures for themselves. What indeed is more common than to find both preachers and commentators suggesting what they deem improvements in the English reading of the oracles of God. Every minister of Christ, while deeply thankful for the version of the Scriptures we possess, is well aware of the faults it contains. But Mr. Gladstone says we should have had no such version but for the Established Church, and that "all voluntary attempts to produce such a translation would have proved vain, foolish, and unavailing." How then, we ask, came Wickliffe's famous translation into being, against which the Established Church set itself in direct array? How, again, did the yet more famous translation of Tyndal ever see the light? If Mr. Gladstone's argument be worth anything neither of these translations was ever known. Who gave Germany her unrivalled translation? An Established Church? No—but a single individual, whom the Established Church of his day was endeavouring to trample in the dust. Who gave the inhabitants of China and India in their multifarious dialects, translations of the sacred oracles? An Established Church? No—but missionaries, on whom the Established Church of this country looked down with ill-disguised contempt. A well-known dignitary of the Church could hold them up to public ridicule as "consecrated cobblers, ignorant fanatics, apostates from the anvil and the loom. Who has found for the Bible Society in Ireland and Wales translations of the Scriptures? An Established Church? No. With the single exception of our own version, the Bible Society has, I believe, in every instance to look to private scholars, and to unestablished Christians for the versions of the Holy Word which it has circulated among the nations of the earth. Let Mr. Gladstone learn, therefore, that we have found rather a large loop-hole, and let all who heard Mr. Gladstone's other arguments learn at what value to estimate the whole, by the memorable failure of this one—the primist and chief of all [applause].

Mr. Brock, in conclusion, said:—

I have not, as Mr. Gladstone somewhat grandiloquently anticipated, offered him up "as a holocaust on the altar either of our satire or our scorn." I have not, as he nervously expected, "pulled him in a hundred thousand atoms." I have done a great deal better than all this. I have shown that in the few instances wherein he has attempted it (for they are indeed but few) he has left the arguments of the Religious Liberty lectures entirely uninvalidated, and the statements concerning the evils and errors and guilt of



Church Establishments altogether undisproved. And now, as I leave for a time this great controversy in other hands, I utter no anathemas either in the name of bishops or archbishops, against Mr. Gladstone; I hurl no defiance at him; on the contrary, I do seriously, and with deep religious feeling, invoke upon him and upon his coadjutors, and especially upon the Chairman, to whose urbanity I willingly bear the highest testimony, the guidance and the grace of the triune Jehovah, assuring them that wherein I may have violated through inadvertency, either the courtesies of society or the requirements of religion respecting them, I desire their forbearance and forgiveness; and assuring them, moreover, that wherein they have done the same thing respecting me, they have my forgiveness fully and generously and finally, even as I reverently hope we shall altogether obtain that forgiveness of our one divine and Almighty Saviour, who, knowing what was in man, taught us thus to pray to our Father who is in Heaven, "Forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us." Amen and amen. The rev. gentleman then sat down amidst loud and long-continued applause.

THE CHAIRMAN then proposed the following resolution:—

That the legislative endowment of the Episcopal Church of England involves two evils—the subjection of that Church to the control of the State, and the compulsion of a large portion of the people to pay for the support of a form of religious worship which they do not approve. The former is subversive of the independence and purity of the Church, the latter is inconsistent with the enjoyment of perfect freedom in religious matters, to which all are entitled. That the Society concurs with many Churchmen in thinking, "that if the Church could escape from its connexion with the State, it would rise to a height of purity which it has never known since the Reformation;" and in such case the Legislature would be no longer perplexed with the conflicting demands of religious sects.

The resolution was then carried unanimously by a show of hands, and thanks having been voted to the Lecturer and to the Chairman, the meeting separated.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

We resume our summary of the proceedings of this body from our last number. On Saturday, May 22nd, Mr. JAFFRAY read the statement of the collections from the Synods of the Church for the local building fund, for the sustentation fund, for the congregational fund, and for the six schemes, which amounted to £231,696 11s. 10d. Adding this sum to the contributions of former years, it was found that the people of Scotland had raised for the Free Church since its establishment not a less sum than £1,322,545 9s. 2d.

The proceedings of Monday's sitting were unimportant.

On Tuesday the Assembly received the Report of the Continental Committee. Mr. Lorimer, the Convener, would simply content himself with introducing to the Assembly those honoured men from abroad who would address them on the state of the continent. MM. Auduber, Cordes, and Roussel then addressed the House, communicating most important and interesting information respecting France and Geneva. The address of the first was to the effect, that France was ready to receive the Gospel, and that nothing more was needed, under God, but men and money to make that land a Protestant country.

#### EDUCATION.

In the evening Dr. CANDLISH gave in the Report of the Committee on Education. The number of Free Church schools might be reckoned at 650. In regard to the number of scholars, reports have been received which show that the attendance of children upon 595 of these schools amounts to 44,036. This gives an average of 74 scholars to each school. The returns of 1833 and 1834 show an attendance on all the parochial schools of 51,362 scholars. Of the Free Church schools the largest part—namely, 327—are congregational schools. The teachers were equal to any body of teachers in the kingdom. At the disruption, the Free Church got the very élite of all the teachers in the land. It was the growing conviction of the Committee, that it was the duty of the Free Church to undertake the erection of an educational machinery commensurate with her ecclesiastical machinery—equally sound in principle, and equally efficient as regards the highest interests of the people of Scotland.

On Wednesday, May 26, the Assembly was occupied from morning to night with the Government plan of Education. The discussion was opened by Dr. Candlish, who laid a series of resolutions relative to the plan on the table of the Assembly, and supported them in a speech of great eloquence and power.

These resolutions were to the effect, that the Assembly acknowledge the duty of the State to promote the education of the people, and express the willingness of the Free Church to co-operate with the Government, by availing herself of the Government grants for increasing the extent and efficiency of her own educational institutions, provided her liberty and jurisdiction in the management of her schools be not trenching upon, or the responsibility incurred of any erroneous principles which the Government measures may involve. The resolutions also recommended that Scotland should be dealt with in this matter as a distinct nation; the more especially that there are peculiar facilities there for the adoption of a system of popular education, inasmuch as all denominations agreed in the use, in all their schools, of the Holy Scriptures and the Catechisms of the Westminster Assembly. And, finally, the resolutions condemned the Government plan, on the ground of its not discriminating sufficiently between truth and error. At the conclusion of a long speech, in which he expounded and enforced the views imbodyed in the resolutions, the Doctor stated that he had come to the resolution of accepting the Government grant,—which he would do with trembling, and in the dread of the entanglements into which it might lead the Church with Government, and driven to acceptance from the fell impossibility of contending with the national treasury in the matter of education,—more as a Christian patriot than as a Free Churchman,—more from a regard to the weal of the country, than from the belief that the grant would be a benefit to the Free Church.

Mr. M. CAREW, though concurring in the resolutions, would have liked them better had they been confined to two points, namely, first, What plan ought the

Government to have framed? and, second, What is the duty of the Free Church as regards the plan they have devised? The only parties prepared to take advantage of the Government grant were, the living and Evangelical Presbyterianism of Scotland, and the living Puseyism of England. As to the inopertose and dead Establishment and sects, he was much mistaken if, on the condition that they themselves must provide two-thirds, in order to be entitled to the other third, they should be found drawing hard on the Government Treasury.

Mr. DUNCAN, of St. Boswell's seemed to think it sufficient to guide the decision of the Assembly in this plan, that it had been condemned by several Synods and Presbyteries of the Church, as founded on an unscriptural, vicious, and infidel principle. He concluded by moving—

That, whereas the Free Church could not consistently condemn the unsound principles contained in the Government plan, and, at the same time, accept the Government grant, the Assembly enjoin all their congregations and members to abstain from asking or accepting aid from Government.

The motion was seconded by Mr. SORLEY, of Selkirk. Several speakers on the side of the first series of resolutions next addressed the house.

Mr. GRAHAM SPEIRS said, if he read the Minutes of Council aright, Scotland was not included in the plan. This was encouraging, taken in connexion with the proposal to open negotiations with Government, in order to obtain a system of education framed with a special reference to the peculiar circumstances of Scotland. He was much averse to having Scotland mixed up in this matter with England and Ireland. With reference to the fourth resolution, in which the defects of the Government plan were condemned, he was of opinion—seeing it was of the utmost importance there should be full confidence between the Government and the Church, in order to the success of the co-operation between the two in the matter of education—that the Assembly should withhold unavailing regrets, and simply announce its intention to accept the proffered aid in the cause.

The house was next addressed by Dr. CUNNINGHAM. It had been affirmed, he remarked, that we should not condemn the defects of the Government plan, unless we were prepared to show how a plan could have been framed free of these defects. He acknowledged the difficulties by which Government was beset; but though we should be able to give no solution of these difficulties, that did not excuse us from considering the Government scheme as it stands. The Government might have so constructed their scheme as not to make themselves responsible for the religious instruction given in the schools. They might have given just the ordinary elements of mental culture,—secular education. They could not but see the impossibility, in existing circumstances, of giving any plan based on Scriptural religion; and therefore yielding to a difficulty which they could not overcome, and avoiding a responsibility which they ought not to have taken, they ought to have contented themselves with giving merely a secular education. It was the duty of Government to educate the children of Socinians and the children of Papists,—not to teach Socinianism or Popery. Therefore let us call on Government to reconsider their plan.

Mr. E. MONTEITH here proposed an alteration on the fourth resolution. Mr. BEGG thought that the result of the alteration would be, that the Government and the country would believe that the Assembly imagined the present to be the best plan in existing circumstances. Mr. BEGG could see this difficulty pressed on the minds of members, namely, that by taking the money of Government the Free Church compromised her position. He could not see that this followed, provided, along with the reception of the Government aid, she should bear a testimony in favour of right principles, and against what was wrong.

Dr. CANDLISH, in summing up the discussion, stated, that Government had taken upon themselves the responsibility of saying the schools shall be religious, while they did not take the responsibility of saying what kind of religion should be taught in the schools. It was this last responsibility alone which the Government had disclaimed. That being so, he did think the statement in the fourth resolution was correct. The Government should have taken both responsibilities, or neither. The Government had decided that there should be religion in the schools, but had not determined what kind that religion should be; milder terms than those employed in the resolution—"unsound and latitudinarian,"—no church of Christ could employ in characterizing such a scheme.

The vote being taken on the two motions before the house, the resolutions proposed by Dr. Candlish were carried by a majority of 294 to 5.

The minority were—Mr. Duncan, Mr. Sorley, Mr. Jolly (Bowden), R. Watson (Presbytery of Dunfermline), and D. McIntyre. Twenty-four declined voting, and amongst these Sir David Brewster.

On Thursday, May 27, the proceedings were conducted with closed doors, the chief business being the private consideration of the state of the Sustentation Fund. In the evening Mr. Tweedie read a Report by the Committee on that scheme, from which it appeared that the total sum collected as the central fund, amounted to £82,000, which yielded a dividend of £120, to 590 ministers; and to 93 ministers a dividend of lesser amount, equal to double the contributions of their several congregations to the Central Stock. The house was afterwards addressed by Mr. M. Crichton, Mr. Wilson, Edingston, Mr. Robert Paul, banker, Edinburgh, Mr. Sheriff Speirs, and others. The burden of their speeches consisted in urging the necessity of raising the annual income of the ministry to a minimum of £150 a year, and, with this view, it was resolved to appoint a deputation consisting of forty clergymen, besides elders, to visit the different Presbyteries of the Church, with the view of stirring up the congregations to add at least one-fourth to their contributions to the Central Fund.

On Friday, Mr. HAMILTON, advocate, as Convener of the Church Building Committee, made the annual statement. The number of buildings erected up to the present time, was 676, which gave an addition of 55 to

the number since last year. Of the 661, 446 were said to be completely free from debt. Of the 676 churches completed, there were only 189 on which debt existed, but that was comparatively small. The total amount of the receipts was £10,355 6s. 1d., the total expenses £8746 7s., leaving a balance of £1608 19s. 1d. He might also state that since the disruption the amount expended was £430,000, and that £10,000 was required to complete the churches which were now building. The report, upon the motion of Mr. BORTH, was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. BEGG, next brought before the House the subject of *quoad sacra* churches, relative to which the Established Church refused any compromise, but was determined to abide by the decision of the law. There were about three hundred thousand pounds worth of property involved; the greater part had been subscribed by persons holding Free Church principles; the committee believed that the people of the Free Church had a claim in equity to a large amount of that property, and the Church, in these circumstances, was bound to put it before the other party, whether the matter should not be adjusted on this principle. Mr. BEGG stated the steps which the Committee would recommend. They meant to issue schedules, to obtain more complete information from Presbyteries on this matter; and, next, they would petition Parliament to do them justice in this matter. But, if things should come to the worst, they would build other churches to the ousted congregations; they would take up the Church Extension Scheme in all popular districts, and these churches would remain a monument of the injustice they had endeavoured in vain to prevent being perpetrated.

Dr. CUNNINGHAM then addressed the assembly, and concluded a powerful speech by moving in accordance with the suggestions of the Committee. The assembly concurred, and appointed accordingly.

The Report of the Committee on Sites was next given in by Mr. Graham Speirs. He stated that since the introduction of the bill by Mr. Fox Maule, sites have been granted in four localities where they had previously been refused. The parish of Arbirlot might now be struck out of the list of site-refusing districts, for Lord Panmure had there granted a site both for a church and a manse.

The committee on the memorials of the disruption reported that several deeply-interesting returns had been made. The committee on the liquidation of the Church's debt reported that all expenses in actions in the courts of law, in which the members of the Church had been forced to become parties, had been paid, except a balance of about £300, which the committee trusted to be in circumstances soon to pay.

At the evening sitting a long time was spent in discussing an overture, having for its object the revival of religion among the churches.

The rest of the evening was occupied with an overture containing a testimony of the Church in behalf of her principles. The overture was professedly a historical account of the Church of Scotland, the object being to identify the Free Church with the protesting party of that institution. Objection was taken to the document that it homologated the principles of the Covenanters, and as being, in other respects, a virtual acknowledgment of the civil power as identified with the Church; and Dr. Keith showed that, if the Free Church should adopt the principles in the testimony, her spiritual independence was gone. The feeling being so strong against the motion of Dr. Candlish, to adopt the overture, and send it down to presbyteries for consideration, to be finally settled at next assembly, it had to be withdrawn. The Assembly adjourned at a quarter after twelve o'clock.

#### THE ANTI-SLAVERY QUESTION.

On Saturday, the petitions against slavery were taken up, and Dr. CANDLISH gave a verbal report from the Committee on that subject. He said that they (the Committee) saw no cause to give in any special Report since last Assembly. The correspondence with the American churches was still in progress. On account of the Assembly of the Church in America meeting at the same time as that of the Free Church, no answer could be expected to the remonstrance which was addressed to them by the last Free Church Assembly. The doctor then proceeded at great length to defend the Free Church for the position which she had assumed (or which, we would rather say, had been forced upon her by her leaders). He said that not one among them was ashamed of their conduct in this matter (?)—not one but who was prepared to defend it. He considered that they had done no more than their duty, in the circumstances, and he believed that they had acted in this respect, as he hoped they would always do, in obedience to the will of their Great Head, as revealed to them in his holy word. The conduct of the Free Church could not be impeached on any principle of good morals, or of faith and love. Their fellowship with these churches was merely an exchange of friendly greetings, which he hoped would ultimately lead these brethren into the right discharge of their duty. No man in this Assembly—nor, he would say, anywhere else—had a more thorough abhorrence of slavery—of American slavery—than he had; but at the same time he submitted, that it would not be right in the Assembly at this time, and in the present stage of the proceedings, to make any abstract deliverance on the subject. Dr. Cunningham followed, in the same style, and made one strange assertion, which we believe will find very few to respond to it in any church professing to be Presbyterian or Christian. He said that, in his opinion, the communion roll of the Presbyterian churches of America was purer than that of the Presbyterian churches of this country. And why? will be the natural question. Because they contain a larger proportion of converted men. Mr. Greirson, of Errol, and Sheriff Speirs, followed in the same style, and the latter moved, "That, in the present state of the correspondence with these churches, the Assembly deem it inexpedient to pronounce any judgment upon the petitions before them, but merely re-appoint the committee to take charge of this matter;" which was carried unanimously.



## THE STATE EDUCATION QUESTION.

On Friday last there was a meeting of the friends of popular education held at the room of the Law Society, Norfolk-street, Manchester. The attendance was exceedingly meagre, consisting of little more than a dozen persons. The chair was occupied by J. Robertson, Esq. The resolutions adopted by the meeting appear in our advertising columns. We would particularly call attention to the fifth resolution, moved by Dr. Vaughan, proposing a plan which will admit of some Dissenters receiving the Government grants for education.

Mr. T. W. DAVIDS, Independent minister, of Colchester, one of the most zealous educationalists in the kingdom, who was mainly instrumental in raising the splendid sum of £10,000 for schools among the Congregationalists of Essex, has published a series of able letters "To the Contributors to the Essex Educational Fund," exposing the pernicious nature of the "Minutes of Council." He makes the following appeal in his concluding letter:—"The country must be roused afresh to do its duty! We must provoke and stimulate all classes and all parties by the influence of a determined, earnest, and enthusiastic example, to extend the blessings of the Day and Sabbath Schools on every hand. No stone must now be left unturned, no effort spared, and no expense denied, to place the honesty of our purpose beyond the reach of doubt, and to demonstrate to the country that the PEOPLE CAN, when directed and encouraged by a sound and well-ordered movement, that the PEOPLE WILL DO FOR THEMSELVES, what Governments, and Ministers, and Acts of Parliaments, never have attempted, never can attempt, without sooner or later involving consequences FATAL TO INTELLIGENCE, FATAL TO LIBERTY, AND FATAL TO THE TRUTH!! A splendid opportunity is now afforded you of earning for yourselves a reputation worthy of your ancestors, and imperishable as the principles you hold. Providence has not committed you to such a struggle as the present, for any other than the highest and most noble purposes. You have the means, you have the influence, and you have only to arise, discharge your duty, and the result will most assuredly redound through generations yet unborn, to your own honour, your country's welfare, and the glory of God!"

**THE WESLEYANS AND THE EDUCATION GRANT.**—In the case of the Wesleyans the matter is by no means yet decided. The united committees who have negotiated with the Government have no power to treat. The Conference alone can settle the question, and that will not meet till the close of July; so that intermediate occurrences have time to influence its judgment. The opinion of the ministers has already been taken in the several district meetings which have been held during the present month. The returns, with which we have been favoured, are unavoidably incomplete; but they serve to indicate the clerical leaning. These returns, though imperfect, show too evidently that the great majority of the ministers are prepared to vote for the acceptance of the Government proposal. This, however, is a question in which the people have a voice. Be it remembered that the grants of the Committee of Council are to be, for the most part, in proportion to the amount of voluntary subscriptions. These voluntary subscriptions must come out of the pockets of the Wesleyan people, who, perchance, may not be willing to furnish them on the proposed conditions. Leeds, Norwich, Huddersfield, Wakefield, and other places, have made it clear that the Wesleyan people are far from being unanimous in favour of the Government scheme.—*Patriot*.

**ENFORCING CHURCH RATES.**—Mr. Burgon, of No. 35, Bucklersbury, was on Wednesday last summoned before the Lord Mayor, for having refused to pay the church-rate, amounting to £5 2s., due to the united parishes of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, and St. Benet Sherehog.—The defendant having declared his conscientious objection to the payment of the rate, believing the doctrines of the Church of England fundamentally wrong, said:—"I have within the last thirty years been put to the expense of £500 for what I never make use of, and never has been of the slightest service to me. This Church has scarcely left me an article of furniture of any advantage to me. I hope her ministers will on this occasion seize upon looking-glasses and such things as are not indispensable, and that they will leave me my bed and bed-clothes, and tables and chairs.—The Lord Mayor: Depend upon it you will not be subjected to any annoyance which you will not bring upon yourself.—The defendant, a gentleman of high respectability, then retired, and a warrant was made out against his goods and chattels.

**GLAMORGANSHIRE COUNTY ASSOCIATION.**—At a meeting of the County Association of the Congregational denomination in Glamorganshire, held on the 19th and 20th ult., at which upwards of forty ministers were present, resolutions of thanks were passed unanimously to Mr. Evan Jones, minister, of Tredegar, for his defence of Nonconformity in Wales; to Edward Baines, jun., Esq., for his valuable efforts on behalf of Free Education; to the editors of the *Nonconformist*, *Patriot*, and *Electic Review*, for their zeal and intelligence in opposing the Minutes of Council, as also to J. Bright, Esq., Sir B. Hall, and Dr. Morris, for opposing the same in Parliament. The fifth and sixth resolutions were as follows:—

5. That this association, after maturely considering the recent encroachments made upon our civil and religious liberty in deference to the claims of the State Church, do hereby recommend to the church with which they are connected, and to the Dissenters of Wales at large, the propriety of uniting with the British Anti-state-church Association with the view of adopting all constitutional means for the separation of Church and State.

6. That this Association seeing, with regret, their country so grossly misrepresented by members of the House of Commons; and the false and unfair statistics of education, as well as of the state of religion therein given in Parliamentary returns, recommends the speedy adoption of some means to secure statistical returns of the Congregational denomination in Wales.

**ECCLIASTICAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST A CLERGYMAN AND A BOOKSELLER FOR PUBLISHING A PAMPHLET.**—A very singular case is about to be tried in the Ecclesiastical Court, arising out of the publication of a pamphlet by Messrs. Longman and Co., Paternoster-row, entitled "Subscription the Disgrace of the English Church." The author of the pamphlet is the Rev. C. N. Wodehouse, M.A., Rector of Morningthorpe, Norfolk, and recently appointed Archdeacon of Norfolk. In consequence of writing the pamphlet, a number of the clergy in the archdeaconry felt dissatisfied with his appointment to the archdeaconry; they therefore drew up a case, which they submitted to Sir John Dobson, her Majesty's Advocate, for his opinion as to "whether the opinions expressed in this pamphlet were contrary to the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England; and whether it contained an ecclesiastical offence; and whether the author and publisher are not answerable to ecclesiastical correction?" To this Sir John Dobson replied that it contained opinions contrary to the doctrines of the Church of England, and that both the author and publisher were liable to be proceeded against under the Church Discipline Act, 3rd and 4th Vic., cap. 86. Dr. Addams has also expressed a similar opinion. Upon the receipt of those opinions, a deputation waited upon Mr. Wodehouse. He said he would not retract one word which he had written in the pamphlet, and expressed his determination to stand by the consequences. Proceedings have, therefore, commenced in the Ecclesiastical Court against both Mr. Wodehouse and Messrs. Longman.—*Morning Post*.

**NONCONFORMIST LECTURE.**—The Rev. W. Thorn, of Winchester, gave a public lecture yesterday (Friday) evening, in the Baptist Chapel in East-street, on "The reasons why Dissenters neglect their duty in reference to the Church of England," and the chapel was well filled on the occasion. Eight reasons were noticed, which the rev. lecturer successfully combatted, and concluded by reminding Dissenters that bold and vigorous action was at all times, and in any cause, the best calculated to gain the esteem of opponents. At the close of the lecture, the Rev. T. Pullar moved, and the Rev. R. Hartley seconded, a vote of thanks to Mr. Thorn, which was agreed to unanimously, and the meeting separated.—*Hants Independent*.

**THE COLONIAL BISHOPS.**—St. Peter's day, the 29th of June, has been appointed for the consecration of Drs. Grey, Tyrrell, Perry, and Short, the newly-appointed bishops for the colonies and dependencies of the British crown. The Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishops of London, Winchester, and Durham, will perform the ceremony, which will take place in Westminster Abbey. Arrangements are in progress for erecting Sierra Leone into a distinct Episcopal see, to which a bishop will soon be nominated.

**ROCHDALE PEACE SOCIETY.**—This society, which has lately been formed in Rochdale, has just sent forth its first annual report. In the same town are now a corps of yeomanry cavalry, and a Peace Society. These two antagonist principles are at work, and what is still more remarkable, the two families that head these two opposite movements have a Justice of Peace in each. Mr. Sharman Crawford presented a petition to Parliament, a short time ago, signed by 1,483 of the inhabitants of Rochdale, against sending soldiers to foreign countries, and the whole system of enlistment. This report puts forth some striking facts, of which the following are a few:—from 1839 to 1843 (five years) corporal punishment was inflicted upon British soldiers, in no fewer than 14,113 cases. In the past year Frederick John White has been flogged to death in the English army. On the 12th of September, 1825, an unfortunate British soldier was sentenced to receive 1,900 lashes, of which 1,200 were inflicted. From Jan., 1845, to July, 1846, according to a return of Parliament 38,770 lashes were inflicted on the British soldier. This love of war cost the country in 1846, £7,253,285, and from 1792 to 1815, £809,485,000. From 1811 to 1842, Wellington received above £2,258,365.

**THE MISSIONARY SHIP THE "JOHN WILLIAMS."**—It affords us pleasure to learn that this vessel has safely arrived in London, after a rapid and delightful voyage of three months from Tahiti, and an absence of about three years from the time of her sailing from England. It appears that she has proved in every respect a vessel admirably adapted for the purposes for which she was obtained; and we congratulate our juvenile friends, by whose zeal and liberality the means of her purchase were raised, on the success attending that measure up to the present time.

**SCOTTISH POLITICAL MARTYRS' MONUMENT.**—During the last ten days workmen have been employed in affixing an appropriate inscription on the obelisk lately erected to the memory of the Scottish political martyrs in the old Calton-hill burying-ground, by the friends of Parliamentary reform. On the lower portion of the structure, west side, there is the following, deeply cut out in stone:—"I have devoted myself to the cause of the people—it is a good cause—it shall ultimately prevail—it shall finally triumph."—*Speech of Thos. Muir in the Court of Justiciary, on the 30th August, 1793.* "I know that what has been done these two days will be rejudged."—*Speech of William Skirving in the Court of Justiciary, on the 7th of January, 1794;* and on the north side, facing the entrance to the burying-ground, the following inscription is partly executed, in large and well-finished Roman letters:—"To the memory of Thomas Muir, Thomas Fyfe Palmer, William Skirving, Maurice Margarot, and Joseph Gerald. Erected by the friends of Parliamentary Reform in England and Scotland, 1844."—*Caledonian Mercury*.

**NIGHT WORK IN FACTORIES.**—In one of the largest thread manufacturing establishments in Paisley, arrangements have been made to work the machinery night and day; and as the new factory regulations prohibit women being employed except during the day, about a hundred young men have been engaged, at wages varying from 10s. to 12s. a week, to work the "night-shift," as it is named.—*Manchester Examiner*.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

## THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH AND COMPLETE SUFFRAGE QUESTIONS.

SIR,—I have observed with much satisfaction the independent and dignified position which the friends of the liberation of religion from State interference have resolutely assumed in view of the ensuing general election. The policy they propose to themselves, if carried out, not with an indiscriminating deference to the dictum of the prescribed course, but with a judicious regard to the relative strength of local parties, and also to the merits of the candidates proposed, will undoubtedly impart to Dissenters a political importance which they have not hitherto possessed; but which, apart from the merits of their cause, their numerical strength entitles them to possess.

It is not, I presume, to be understood, that the resolution of the Anti-state-church Association, which constitutes no endowment of religion a *sine quâ non*, proceeds upon the implication, that no other form of political error can be fatal to the claims of a candidate who is sound on the one favourite point. If such a construction could be fairly put upon the resolution, the principle embodied in it would be justly characterized as narrow and sectarian; and, if successfully carried out, would obstruct the progress of legislation on other important matters with which the efficacy of religious effort, and the general advancement of society, immediately sympathize. But such a construction is not the natural interpretation of the resolution, nor do the proceedings of the Conference relative to the motion necessitate us to put such a construction on it. It proceeds upon the intelligible principle, that co-operation may be pre-concerted upon one point, while action upon every other point is left free to the direction of individual opinion. In the present instance, adherence to the resolution of the Anti-state-church Association is quite consistent with requiring from candidates other conditions which may be deemed equally or sufficiently important.

I desire to honour the men who originated and have sustained this movement, among whom your talents and usefulness distinguish you.

If, however, I am correct in my limitation of the duty contained in the resolution referred to, I must be permitted to say that, as editor of the *Nonconformist* journal, you are advocating the cause of civil and religious liberty on narrower grounds than is justifiable, or consistent with the enlarged views you have generally promulgated through that medium. You have a wider mission than the Anti-state-church Association; its office is special, yours is more general. Your duty includes that of the Association, but also extends beyond it. Ecclesiastical endowments are only one form of political injustice.

What has become of Complete Suffrage, or, with which it is nearly identical, Universal Suffrage? The society which was officially entrusted with this question may be languid or extinct; but your duty in regard to it as a public instructor remains unaltered. When I recall the uncompromising front which you formerly presented upon this question, cheering on the forlorn hope of enfranchisement at many single elections, even when defeat was certain, I am at a loss to account for the abeyance in which this principle is allowed to lie in view of a general election. What has occurred to render that unwholesome in the mass which was nutritious in the sample? Has the question been burked, or have its advocates been gagged?

It may be said that events both within and without the walls of Parliament have ripened the question of Church Establishments for present discussion. That the present era is critical, inasmuch as, if these obnoxious monopolies are not struck down now we must submit to see them spread their baneful shade wider, and strike their roots deeper into the institutions of our country is so far true, and therefore let that question be fully discussed. "Agitate, agitate, agitate." Create and direct public opinion. Organize local and representative associations. But do not seek to go to poll upon the demerits of any one form of erroneous legislation, when the same effort would as effectually shake a system of errors. If you do so, your utmost success will only consist in making a "ridiculous minority" somewhat less ridiculous. A more sweeping and more generic change is necessary. Why, then, make a national demonstration in demand of a part, when a just claim can, with equal hopes of success, be made to the whole? Whatever reasons can be adduced in favour of pledging candidates on the question of Church Establishments, will apply a fortiori to the question of the extension of the franchise, and the advocates of the latter are recreant to, or at least forgetful of, their cause when they merge the greater in the less.

If it is said that a correct view of the relation in which religion stands to the State implies sound principles on State duties generally, I reply, it may afford a strong presumption that what are called LIBERAL views are entertained, but gives no satisfactory proof to a Complete Suffragist that a just notion has been formed of the relation which ought to exist between the governing and the governed. The enfranchisement of the masses contains in it an unequivocal pledge for the overthrow of religious monopoly; but, hostility to religious monopoly affords no trustworthy guarantee that the individual is competent to the task of cleansing the Augean stable of class legislation and hereditary folly, and of afterwards keeping it clean.

For these reasons, while I approve of the proceedings of the Anti-state-church Association, as an institution specially constituted in guard of religious liberty, I regret that your advice to electors and your advocacy of liberty in general is at present so exclusively ecclesiastical, and the more so as you formerly occupied a more decided and a more commanding position.

I have been a reader of the *Nonconformist* for several years, and intend to enjoy that privilege still. I have admired the talent with which it has been conducted, and have so fully sympathized with its general principles, that I now feel somewhat identified with its existence, which circumstance must constitute my apology for feeling so sensitive to an apparent dereliction of your duty, and also for writing you so long a letter.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,  
Glasgow, May 20, 1847. A GLASGOW READER.

**THE HERO OF ALIWA'S OPINION OF WAR.**—At a dinner given to General Sir Harry Smith by his former companions in arms, he is reported to have said:—"He trusted that the peace of Waterloo would continue, for our profession," said he, "is a damnable trade, and if it must be, that we have to act, let it be carried on with the utmost mitigation of its horrors."

**THE OAK HAS WON.**—When the ash-tree opens its leaf before the oak, a wet summer usually follows; and when the oak-tree opens its leaf before the ash, a dry summer usually follows. The oak is first this year.—*Mark Lane Express*.



## IRELAND.

THE FACT OF MR. O'CONNELL'S DEATH became known in Dublin early on Tuesday morning. The event was announced by placards posted at Conciliation-hall and at some of the public offices. The "dead bells" of the Roman Catholic chapels were tolled all the morning, and prayers were offered for the repose of the departed. The corporation met, and adjourned for three weeks, out of respect to the memory of the deceased alderman; and the Repeal Association met *pro forma*, but immediately adjourned. According to the majority of accounts from Dublin, the news did not produce a very lively sensation; the effect of the final announcement having been deadened by the previous rumours. The *Morning Chronicle*, however, avers that the intelligence "produced a profound impression, extending through all parties."

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION held a special meeting on Wednesday, to adopt an address to the Irish people. By arrangement, the proceedings were conducted in mournful silence. Mr. M'Loughlin, the chairman, made a brief allusion to the loss which they had sustained; and during his speech, it is said, the great majority of the assembly were weeping. Mr. O'Hea moved a very ornate address to the people on the subject, which was adopted, and the meeting adjourned to next Monday week.

THE EARL OF CLARENDON arrived at Dublin Castle on Wednesday, and was at once sworn in at a meeting of the Privy Council. On Friday he returned to London.

RE-APPEARANCE OF THE POTATO DISEASE.—There is no room for doubt as to the re-appearance of the fatal blight in the present potato crop, and more than a month earlier than its ravages commenced last year. In a letter to the *Dublin Evening Post*, Messrs. Higgins, nurserymen, of College Green, write:—"Being of the opinion that there was very considerable risk in cultivating potatoes this season, we planted a few sets in a greenhouse, which soon vegetated, and flourished beautifully until about a week ago, when the fatal disease suddenly, but certainly appeared. On the same day our attention was attracted to a small plot of ground, in which was growing, up to that time very luxuriantly, a variety called 'early martin,' the seed of which had been saved with the utmost care, having been what is termed greened. On examination they proved to be decidedly affected, and in a manner similar to those grown in the greenhouse. We have decided on making the above facts as public as possible; as we have learned this day that already some hundreds of acres in the county of Carlow have been ascertained to be irretrievably attacked. The disease assumes various types. In Tipperary the leaves appear black and curled; in Carlow the stalks are found to be affected just below the ground." The *Carlow Sentinel*, under date, May 29th, says:—"A gentleman who has visited various parts of the barony of Slievemargue, Queen's County, and several fields adjoining this town, called at our office on Thursday, and produced unquestionable proof of the appearance of disease in the potato. The stalk looked healthy, and presented no external appearance of disease, but on close examination of the root near the tuber the disease was visible, evidently progressing upwards, and in a state of transition from a sickly state of decomposition; and what is more extraordinary, the seed in some cases was sound, and the stalk green and healthy." Potatoes this year have been very unequally sown. In some northern and midland counties there may, perhaps, be a fifth or even a fourth of the ordinary quantity of potatoes planted; but in Wicklow, for instance, which had been a great potato-growing county, is not anywhere a tenth of the usual breadth of that esculent, and in some districts not more than a twentieth. But, taking the average of the entire country, it may be fairly inferred that at least one-seventh of the quantity grown in recent years is now in the ground.

FEVER AND DESTITUTION.—The accounts from the country, received this day (Friday), are in the main gloomy and disheartening. It is only now, at the eleventh hour, that many relief committees are beginning to take any steps at all in the way of sanitary precautions, and several are even still apathetic, and apparently totally indifferent about the danger of pestilence, waiting for the hot season, when fever will inevitably burst out amongst the population, and find them totally unprepared with hospitals, which might ere this have been provided, with aid from the public funds, or with any other arrangements to check the progress of disease and death. In some districts, especially where the relief committees are inactive, there is a decided increase of destitution and mortality. —*Chronicle*.

ABOLITION OF QUARANTINE.—The Lords of the Council have caused a communication to be made to the Commissioners of Customs, stating that their lordships, taking into consideration the healthy state of the Levant (with reference to plague) for several years past, have come to the determination of abolishing, for the present, all quarantine on vessels arriving from the Levant (Turkey, Egypt, and Syria included), whatever may be the nature of their cargo, provided such vessels are furnished with clean bills of health, having been first visited by the quarantine or other proper officer of customs, and that the crews and all persons on board have been free from any suspicion of infectious disease during the voyage.

RUINOUS PROCEEDINGS in some of the towns in Lancashire, and in Devon and Cornwall have ended in bloodshed, tranquility and good order having succeeded the outbreaks. Several meetings have been held in the last few days, and large sums of money have been contributed, for the purpose of enabling those who are in the pressure of the times has more partaken, to obtain bread and other provisions at

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## SPAIN.

The letter of the *Times*' Madrid correspondent reveals a most deplorable state of things. On the 18th the ministers in a body had visited the King to endeavour to persuade him to be reconciled with the Queen, but he peremptorily rejected every proposal for a reconciliation. The Queen has declared to her ministers, that if any obstacle were offered to a divorce from her husband, either by the Government or any other power, lay or otherwise, she was determined to renounce her crown—abdicate—go into exile even, rather than live in bonds she longed to break, and married to a being she always loathed, and never more than at the present moment. She is said to have expressed herself in the strongest manner; to have uttered what almost sounded like a malediction on the heartless old hypocrite of the Tuilleries, for having sacrificed her to his vile cupidity. Endeavours were being made to excite the army against the Queen, and to produce feelings favourable to the Duke de Montpensier. France is doing her utmost to excite civil war in Spain. "Offers to a large amount, both of decorations and still more substantial benefits, have been spoken of. When all this was mentioned to the Queen, she is stated to have made a declaration, that she would dress herself in the uniform of her own regiment, ride out on horseback in the streets, and put herself at the head of the first battalion she met. The opinion is that she would not fail in her attempt. Should the Progressistas be called to power, and particularly the non-coalition part of them, it is believed they will act with great energy. To put down any attempt at rebellion proceeding from the Tuilleries, they will instantly arm the national militia, and place the Queen under their safeguard. There is a rumour afloat of the intention of the Queen to make a declaration of the means employed to induce her to accept Don Francisco for her husband; and, particularly, of the incidents of the celebrated night when Bresson and others distinguished themselves in the performance of the parts so worthily assigned them. These declarations are, it is said, with the view of establishing grounds for a divorce."

The Queen returned to Madrid on the 24th ult. Her Majesty occupied the apartment formerly inhabited by Queen Maria Christina. The King still continued at the Pardo. Rumours of a Ministerial crisis were again in circulation, and the formation of a Cabinet, under the auspices of M. Casa Irujo or M. Miraflores, was talked of. General Concha and M. Arrazola were to form part of the new Administration, and M. Pacheco would proceed as Ambassador to Rome. M. Olazaga was said to have been coldly received by the Queen at his last interview with her Majesty. He was, it appears, kept three hours waiting in the anti-chamber previous to his admission to the Royal presence. General Manuel Concha, the commander-in-chief of the Spanish army on the frontier of Portugal, had left on that day for Zamora, with orders, it was believed, to enter Portugal.

Paris abounds in rumours respecting the state of things in Spain. One of them represented her Majesty as about to abdicate; another, that she will, ere long, upon a pretext founded on the committal of some eccentricity, be dethroned—in fact, be shut up in a madhouse—while the King would ascend the throne, and reign under the modest title of Regent. "I am assured by persons intimately connected with the Spanish embassy," says the *Times*' Paris correspondent, "that General Narvaez is prepared, by communications from the leading men of the Moderados, to start at a moment's notice for Madrid, to take the command of the army, and to give his vigorous and unrelenting aid to the party who reckon upon certain if not immediate success. If the Queen be indiscreet, or ill advised, a crisis is unavoidable. The preparatory measures have been concocted here and perfected in Madrid."

LOUIS PHILIPPE'S AND QUEEN CHRISTINA'S INTRIGUES.—Queen Christina proceeds, in the first instance, to Rome, and not to Naples. Her immediate object, it is said, is to use her influence at the Vatican to prevent Queen Isabella from obtaining a divorce, and thus to secure the succession of the Duchess of Montpensier and her cousin to the Spanish throne. In this she will, of course, be supported by the French Ambassador.

## PORTUGAL.

FOREIGN INTERVENTION.—The *Presse* publishes the protocol of a conference held at the Foreign-office in London on the 21st, and at which were present the plenipotentiaries of Spain, France, Great Britain, and Portugal. It recapitulates the efforts of Colonel Wyld to bring about an arrangement with the insurgents, in which he had failed, on the following terms:—

First,—A full and general amnesty for all political offences committed since the beginning of the month of October last, and the immediate recall of all persons who since that period had been constrained to leave Portugal from political motives. Secondly,—The immediate revocation of all decrees promulgated since the beginning of October last, which are in conflict with, or in opposition to the established laws and constitution of the kingdom. Thirdly,—A convocation of the Cortes, as soon as the elections about to take place immediately shall be terminated. Fourthly,—The immediate nomination of a ministry composed of personages who do not belong to the party of the Cabral and are not members of the Junta of Oporto.

The Junta of Oporto had not only refused these terms, but would not consent to a suspension of arms. It states that the demand for succour addressed to the three powers by the Queen of Portugal had been acceded to. "According to this determination, the plenipotentiaries of Spain, France, and Great Britain engage that the naval forces of their respective governments actually stationed on the coast of Portugal shall take part conjointly and immediately with the naval forces of her Most Faithful Majesty in any operations deemed necessary or opportune by the commanders of these combined forces, in order to accomplish the object of this common act. The plenipotentiary of Spain further engages that a body of troops, the number of which shall be agreed upon between the governments of Spain and Portugal, shall enter Portugal with the

intent of co-operating with the troops of her Most Faithful Majesty, and that such troops shall retire again from Portugal within two months after their entrance, or sooner if the object of the expedition shall be fulfilled." The protocol is signed by Isturitz, Jarnad, Palmerston, and Moncorvo.

The *Times* intimates that the first service on which the British naval service is likely to be engaged is in the capture of the ships in the hands of the insurgents. By the last accounts we learn that these steamers had put to sea from Setubal, and that three British vessels had been ordered to pursue them. Sa da Bandeira had sent a confidential aide-de-camp to Lisbon, and there were symptoms of his coming over, with the bulk of his division, and acknowledging the Queen's authority.

## UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

## DEFEAT OF SANTA ANNA.

The royal mail steamer, "Caledonia," brings advices from New York to the 15th ult. Santa Anna was defeated by the American troops at Cerro Gordo, on the 17th and 18th of April. The engagement at Cerro Gordo opened on the 17th of April with a slight skirmish. On the 18th a combined attack was made upon Santa Anna's position; and shortly after noon on that day Santa Anna, according to the accounts in the American journals, himself gave the signal and example of flight, accompanied by Generals Almonte and Canalizo, and a few thousand men, towards Jalapa. The Mexican loss in the engagement is estimated at 300, subsequently swelled in the pursuit of the fugitives towards Jalapa; and that of the Americans, in killed and wounded, at 250. No less than five general officers were captured, and the whole Mexican army was completely disorganized. Santa Anna's carriages, papers, plate, and baggage fell into the hands of the Americans; Jalapa and Perote surrendered without resistance; and at the capital the defeat of the General had created the greatest alarm. Puebla was threatened. Santa Anna, with from 1,000 to 2,000 troops, was at Orazaba; and, it is said, had written to the capital for money and reinforcements. His applications are said to have been unattended to. He contemplated the institution of a guerilla warfare upon the enemy. At the capital no preparations for defence of any moment were being made. Gomez Farias had been deposed from the Vice-Presidency by a Congressional *ruse*; the office he bore having been annihilated, and afterwards revived under another title, and conferred upon Don Pedro Marie de Annaga.

The Boston packet ship, "Anglo Saxon," which sailed for Liverpool on the 6th instant, went ashore on the 8th on Sable Island, and was expected to be a total loss.

In financial and commercial affairs everything was prosperous. Money was abundant, the Government securities high, and general business active. The latest accounts from Europe were received by the "Caledonia," to the 19th ult., and their first effect was to stimulate prices both of cotton and bread stuffs. The latter maintain the rise. Cotton is less firm.

The United States' frigate, "Macedonia," was nearly ready to sail from New York, with relief stores for the starving poor of Ireland and Scotland.

## TAHITI.

We read in the *Courrier Francais*:—"A letter from Tahiti informs us of a fact which deserves to be related. When Queen Pomaré, after her conference with M. Bruat, was solemnly proclaimed, a great number of English families made preparations for their departure, in order not to live under the protectorate of France. They were expected to leave the island in the course of a few days. The Methodist missionaries, on their part, do not abandon the field, but remain at their post. They asked the commandant of the English station to nominate, provisionally, a consul in the island, in order to protect English subjects; but the Admiral replied, that he could not take upon himself to do such a thing, and that he would refer the matter to the Government."

## INDIA.

Intelligence has been received by the overland mail to the 1st inst. from Bombay. The political news is scanty. Lahore, Jamoo, and Scinde are quiet. The British troops in Lahore were making preparations for the rainy season. Gholab Singh was said to be squeezing his new subjects by every means in his power. In Scinde the people appear contented. Sir C. Napier was in excellent health and spirits. In October next the retirement of Lord Hardinge is, according to report, to take place, and the command of Lord Gough will expire after his term of five years. Lord Hardinge was, it has been asserted, provided with a commission to succeed Lord Gough; but, as he is not inclined to remain in India, Sir Charles Napier will, it is now said, succeed in that highest of all the military dignities of the East. There was some confusion in Oude, the Prime Minister of which country, who, as well as his master, is far from being popular, was seized by half-a-dozen Afghans, and kept prisoner under their daggers, until liberated by the British Resident, who, as well as the Wurzeer, promised pardon to them, and the latter paid them their arrears as soldiers. They were conveyed for protection to the British residency, but have since been given up to the Wurzeer. Intelligence from Cabul has been received to the 18th of March. Dhost Mahomed had collected troops at Jellalabad, and having failed in making an amicable arrangement with the Ghilzee chiefs, was engaged in preparations for attacking them. The horrible rite of Suttee has been formally prohibited at Scindiah's dominions (Gwalior), and measures have been taken for the more effectual suppression of female infanticide in Jyepore.

The Bishop of Madras has proceeded to Europe on account of his health, and the Bishop of Calcutta has been advised to quit India. The Bishop of Bombay is now the only one of the established church remaining in that country. He was about to go to Calcutta.

A hurricane of unusual violence has just been experienced all along the Malabar coast, in which hundreds of native vessels are said to have been lost. The ship Buckinghamshire, from London to Bombay, has been dismasted by it off Vingorla; the ship Mermaid, from Bombay to China, totally wrecked near the same place. The Bombay Steam Navigation Company's vessel Victoria





has suffered very great damage, and the most serious apprehensions were entertained that the *Sesostris* may have perished at sea, she not having been heard of since her departure from Aden on the 3rd of April. The *Times* correspondent, in a postscript, however, mentions that letters had been received from Cannanore, announcing the arrival there of the steamer *Sesostris* on the 21st of April. She had expended her coal, and was three days under sail during the gale.

### POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, May 26th.

#### PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

In the House of Lords yesterday, the Marquis of LANSDOWNE gave notice of his intention of moving, on Thursday next, for the appointment of a select committee to consider the expediency of suspending any further proceedings, with respect to railway bills, in the House of Lords during the present session. A conference was appointed, and held with the Commons, on the subject of the disagreement of the latter with the amendments made by their lordships to the Poor Relief (Ireland) and the Landed Property (Ireland) Bills, the Marquis of Lansdowne giving notice of his intention of moving the consideration of the amendments of the Commons upon the amendments of the Lords on Thursday next. The Naval Prisons Bill, after a few objecting observations as to its principle from the Earl of ELLENBOROUGH, and a reply from Earl GREY, went through committee; and the Factories Bill was read a third time and passed.

In the House of Commons, Mr. HAWES, in reply to Dr. BOWRING, stated the circumstances under which a public grant (£4,600) out of the local revenues of Hong Kong had been made in aid of the building of an Anglican church in that colony:—

In 1843 when Lord Stanley was secretary for the colonies, Sir Henry Pottinger brought under his notice the necessity of building a church at Hong Kong, and inquired whether any contributions for that purpose might be expected from the Colonial office. The reply was that if one-third of the expense were raised by private subscriptions, the remaining two-thirds would be contributed by the Government. One-third was subscribed: plans and estimates were obtained, and an ordinance was passed for the Government contribution by Lord Stanley. This was, of course, sanctioned by the noble earl now at the head of the Colonial Department.

#### COLONIZATION.

The House of Commons was occupied till a late hour yesterday evening in the discussion of a motion proposed by the Earl of LINCOLN for an address to her Majesty, praying her to take into her most gracious consideration the means by which colonization might be made subsidiary to other measures for the improvement of the social condition of Ireland. His lordship, in a very long and able speech, explained that his object was to obtain a commission to inquire—first, whether colonization could be applied so as to relieve those who remained in Ireland; secondly, whether it could be applied so as to relieve those who left Ireland; and, lastly, whether it could be so conducted as not to interfere with the interests of our colonies. Mr. HAWES, as Under-Secretary of the Colonies, in replying to the motion, admitted most of the principles contained in his lordship's speech; but differed from him as to the expediency of appointing a commission to inquire into such a subject. He refused to move an amendment on the motion of Lord LINCOLN, and suggested to the noble lord the propriety of withdrawing it. A long discussion then took place, in which Mr. GREGORY, Mr. V. SMITH, Sir R. PEEL, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, Mr. HOPE, Mr. HUME, Mr. M. O'CONNELL, Mr. F. SCOTT, Sir W. JAMES, Lord J. MANNERS, and Mr. AGLIONBY took part.

In conclusion the address was agreed to; but Lord J. RUSSELL intimated that he should advise her Majesty not to issue a commission of inquiry, but to conduct the inquiry through the agency of the Executive Government. He expressed his readiness to advise the governors of our North American colonies to consult their Executive Councils and their local Assemblies as to the plans of emigration to which they would lend their aid; and he added that he would lay the result of those consultations on the table, along with the opinions of the Administration upon them, early in the next session of Parliament.

Mr. BOUVIERIE was bringing before the House the conduct of a clergyman of the Established Church, whom he accused of having refused to bury a pauper, when

Mr. HENLEY moved that the House be counted, and, forty members not being present, it stood adjourned.

#### BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY. THE GOVERNMENT EDUCATION GRANT.

Yesterday, a special general meeting of the subscribers to this Institution was held in the school-room, Borough-road. The occasion excited great interest amongst all classes interested in the education question, inasmuch as it was understood, that at this meeting it would be decided whether the Society intended to avail itself of the Government grant. Among the Life Governors (of whom upwards of thirty were present) were the Earl of Burlington, Earl Waldegrave, Earl Fitzwilliam, and Lord Montagu; several of the established clergy, with the Bishop of Norwich, also attended; besides a large number of Dissenting ministers, and the Society of Friends. Numbers of gentlemen came from different parts of the country to attend the meeting. In all, there were upwards of 300 persons present, including several ladies. Samuel Gurney, Esq., took the chair.

The requisition was read by the Secretary, and the advertisements calling the meeting. At the request of the Chairman, he stated the course which the Committee had pursued. The original constitution of the Society—"schools for all"—enabled them to receive contributions from all. The discussion of the question of State interference was, therefore, not within their province. In 1833, the Society had acceded to the request of Government to act with the National Society in distributing the grants for building. In 1839, the Committee of Council was formed, which relieved them of this responsibility, as, in future, all applications were to be made to it direct—£5,000 was soon after taken

for the erection of a normal school. This the Committee regarded simply as a subscription, and entitled the Government to the right of inspection, as it would any other subscriber. During the last three years £750 annually had been received. Voluntary efforts had not diminished but had greatly increased. Inspection had not been attended with inconvenience but with advantage. The Committee had abstained from giving any opinion on the question respecting the late Minutes of Council, as not suited to them but being only in the province of local schools. But Government aid is needed—the proposed new normal schools cannot be established without it. The Committee hope that the results of this meeting will not be so prejudicial as they expected. All minor differences must be merged—and the friends of the Society must use all their resources in its favour.

Mr. J. BURNET, Independent minister, moved the first resolution:—

That as there is a growing divergence of opinion among the best friends of popular education generally, and more particularly among the supporters of the British and Foreign School system, as to the propriety of receiving pecuniary aid from Government; therefore, in the judgment of this meeting, the true policy of the British and Foreign School Society will be to maintain on this question that neutral position which will secure the continuance and support of all its friends, by abstaining, on the one hand, from any declaration of sentiment on the subject, and by employing, on the other, only those resources by which its operations were so long solely sustained, and the use of which its constituents can universally approve.

He referred to the solemnity of the occasion. There was a time when he could have taken the Government grant, but not now, when it was placed at the disposal of an unconstitutional body, and was not confined to the building of schools. There are three parties taking different views of this subject. One party are willing to receive Government aid, another think it inexpedient under these minutes, the third think it wrong to take it for educational or religious purposes, under any modification. Government will be sure to take all the advantage of their position, and will control the schools as it pleases—this Society or any other that receives the money cannot help it. If taken, the Society will be left in the hands of the first party. These Minutes are only part of a great scheme—we shall soon have Roman Catholic Minutes—Wesleyan and Unitarian Minutes, and we, by receiving this and that, shall be pledged to the whole. The Society is confined to this school, and is nothing without the hundreds of schools attached to it throughout the country; if those are cut off, it will be nothing more than the Government school in the Borough-road. He would not believe that any of the distinguished individuals, by whom he was surrounded, would withdraw their patronage if the Society was cast upon the voluntary principle for its support.

G. W. ALEXANDER, Esq., in seconding the resolution, expressed the deep interest he had always felt in the Society; but it was his opinion that the money could not be received without sanctioning the Minutes of Council; if received it will lead to serious division. Numerous circulars had been sent out, inviting the attendance of those opposed to the reception of Government aid, but the notice was very short, and comparatively few had replied, but most of those who had, were unfavourable to Government interference.

The Right Hon. Dr. LUSHINGTON moved as an amendment—

That this meeting, approving the course hitherto adopted by the committee in reference to Government aid, and relying on their expressed determination to maintain the principles and independence of the society unimpaired, deems it best for the interests of the institution to confide to the discretion of the committee the acceptance or rejection of any further aid which the State may be willing to offer.

Difference of opinion was greatly to be lamented, but conscientious objections must be regarded. He could not see how the evil predicted by Mr. Burnet could arise. If Government dictation were to be submitted to, it would; but none present would submit, and no interference was contemplated. No Government dare do it. If any Government were to say, "You must all become Churchmen," it could not stand a day. If we were all to be now united in the rejection of Government aid, the pleasure of such union would be greatly lessened by the consideration that multitudes must be uneducated.

Lord MONTAGUE seconded the amendment. The great principle of this Society, was union and good feeling. The decision must now turn on the question whether Government had interfered in an undue manner or not; he appealed to the Society whether on his part when in office, or on the part of the Government with which he acted any such interference had taken place. He had always proposed the votes with deep regret that they were so small. He had acted with the late W. Allen, J. J. Gurney, Sir T. F. Buxton. This was their opinion, and he, therefore, came with union and authority. But the principle is the point; will it disturb freedom of conscience? there has been no interference, and it will be time enough to apprehend the evil when such is the case. It is only a question of continuing in the same course we have been pursuing, and to leave well alone. Government aid necessary for small places and where would have been these schools without it.

Mr. J. BICKERSTETH, clergyman, had difficulty in believing that any would withdraw, though he, at the same time, felt these difficulties, as the support of Papal and Socinian schools might be involved. Every Englishman had a right to oppose Government grants; but he thought, that, after the protest, they should not object to fall in with the plan, or to pay taxes for what they might disapprove. He honoured many who were opposed to Church Establishments, but was bound to support them by what he considered a higher principle. He found much in the Scriptures which others did not, including the duty of governors to do all in their power to promote what is good—and the state of our gaols and large towns demands our sympathy. He was alarmed when the last Minutes came out, till the Wesleyans brought out the great principles which they contained. He believed it would break up the Society if aid was refused.

E. SWAINE, Esq., was disposed to vote for the amendment, if permitted afterwards to move a resolution.

J. LABOUCHERE, Esq.: If the plan is not adopted, the society will suffer. Voluntary effort had been largely encouraged by the Government; and we are not now called upon to make any sacrifice, only, by the amendment, to remain as we were. He thought government inspection highly desirable, and that it should be courted.

N. GRIFFIN, Esq., could not agree that the Minutes have nothing to do with the question. The Committee of Council from whom they emanate is a most unconstitutional body, and will be sanctioned by this society. It had been declared to be so by the House of Lords—by Lords Brougham, Stanley, and Sir R. Peel; and, if approved of by a society containing so many excellent statesmen, it ought indeed to be lamented. The Government money could be easily refunded by the voluntary principle. Government had never before prescribed any system of religion. As Dissenters we must object to take money for any or for all religions, as unjust—we must object or be committed to a false principle—and if we do not now object, we shall be

justly taunted in future with having admitted at, and having compromised ourselves.

Mr. WATSON had received a circular, requesting his attendance to prevent this Society becoming a Dissenting institution. This should not be our object. The question is, will Government assist the cause of education by interfering—their plan is an impartial one, yet in his opinion it will do more harm than good. The schools aided by Government in the West Indies, to the amount of £17,000 per annum, referred to by Dr. Lushington, were an unfortunate illustration, as they were in a most inefficient state. Our statesmen did not allow for what the voluntary principle had done, or will do. All Government plans will be subject to heavy expenses and great abuses, and will not do the work after all. On neither system can it be done at once. Government had done service to the cause; but there is a wide difference between building a school and carrying on the work of education. Voluntary effort will decline in proportion as Government interferes. If I take money for the support of my religion, can I object to the Papist doing so? or can I object to the endowment of all sorts of error?

G. W. ANSTIE, Esq., of Devizes, had long been connected with this institution, and felt great interest in it. He spoke for three schools in his neighbourhood; the subscribers included both Churchmen and Dissenters, but all agreed in the sentiments of the resolution and deprecated the receipt of Government aid.

The meeting was then addressed by the Bishop of Norwich, Messrs. OLIVER, RUSSELL, BRISCOE, WILKES, APSLEY PELLATT, and the MAYOR of MANCHESTER, after which the resolution and amendment were severally put, and the latter adopted by an overwhelming majority.

Mr. SWAINE proposed a resolution to the effect that the committee should endeavour to get the portion of the minutes which related to pupil teachers modified, so that they might not be under any legislative obligation.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. ROUSE, but after a discussion, in which Lord Montagu, the Earl of Burlington, Lord Robert Grosvenor, and Henry Pownall, Esq., joined, the resolution was withdrawn.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman closed the proceedings, which lasted for upwards of five hours.

#### DEATH OF DR. CHALMERS.

(From our Correspondent.)

Edinburgh, Monday evening.

A great and good man has this day departed from among us—great in the highest and holiest sense of the expression, good in the estimation of all Christian and right-thinking men. The father and founder of the Free Church of Scotland—the concocor and leader of the Disruption—that great and glorious *Exodus*, which rent the Church of Scotland in twain, and gave a mighty impetus to the principle of the headship of the Redeemer, and cheering hopes and prospects to the friends of religious liberty in these and other lands—the bold and uncompromising advocate of truth, whose eloquence has so often carried conviction, joy, and consolation to many a heart—the friend, the counsellor, and the indomitable champion of the Free Church and her principles—the man who, by his zeal, his energy, his enthusiasm, and his perseverance, has done more, perhaps, than any other man to raise the Free Church to the high and proud position which she at present occupies, and who has always been the laborious, active, and ready friend and advocate of everything tending to promote the religious, the moral, and the social advancement of the poorer classes of the community—has this day left the scene of his labours, and entered "into the joy of his Lord." The Rev. Doctor had arrived from London on Saturday, and was in his usual health when he retired last night, but was found dead in bed at eight o'clock this morning (Monday). It was understood that he was to address the Assembly to-day, but, alas! what changes a day may bring forth. The Assembly met at their usual time in gloom and silence—each one feeling, and looking as if he had lost a beloved father, brother, or friend, and all of them considering that this dispensation of Providence was the greatest which their church had suffered since it was first called into separate and independent existence.

REPRESENTATION OF EDINBURGH.—On Monday morning, before breakfast, a meeting of the more strict Free Church party was held for the purpose of considering election matters. Mr. Campbell, of Monzie, was talked of for Edinburgh; but his name was merely mentioned, as it was seen that he had no chance of success. No candidate was spoken of as coming forward exclusively on Free Church principles, but arrangements were hinted at for giving due effect to these views at the different Scotch elections. Some of Mr. Miall's friends are asserting in private that he is determined to stand for Edinburgh, but no public intimation has yet been made. —*Daily News*. [We have already stated what we now repeat, that Mr. Miall has not been asked, nor has he consented, to stand for Edinburgh.]

Mr. John O'Connell is likely to be put up for Cork, in place of his deceased father.

STOCKPORT.—James Kershaw, Esq., addressed the electors of Stockport, on Monday evening, in the Court-house, for the first time, and was enthusiastically received by a large and most crowded auditory. He was much cheered; and, after a catechising from Conservatives and Chartists, a resolution, declaring him a fit and proper candidate, was carried by a large majority—only half a dozen hands, in fact, being held up against the resolution.

Dr. MARSHALL, of Kirkintilloch, his son, and the co-pastor of Porto Bello, have sought fraternal intercourse in the Established Church of Scotland, preparatory to union.

THE CORDEN TESTIMONIAL amounts, including paid and unpaid subscriptions, to £80,480, of which Manchester has raised upwards of £52,000. At a meeting of the committee in that town, on Monday, the subscription was closed.

#### CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2.

With the exception of foreign oats, the arrivals of grain this week have been very trifling.

The weather continues very fine for the growing crops, but the accounts from the various country markets, advising of greater firmness on the part of holders, has had its influence here, and our wheat trade may be considered very firm at Monday's prices. Other articles without variation.

Arrivals this week:—Flour, 1,690 sacks; wheat, 1,130 English, 2,340 foreign; barley, 1,100 English; oats, 50 English, 8,220 foreign.



Terms for advertising in the *Nonconformist*.

For Eight Lines and under . . . . . 5s. 0d.

For every additional Two Lines . . . 6d.

Half a Column. . . £1 | Column. . . . . £2

The terms of subscription are 6s. 6d. per Quarter, 13s. for Half-a-year, or 26s. per Annum, exclusive of the three extra numbers in May. In future all parties paying One Year's subscription in advance (to the Publisher direct), will be entitled to the extra numbers in May *gratis*, and ministers of religion will be allowed a considerable reduction.

The Publishing Office of the *Nonconformist* is now removed to 4, Horse Shoe-court, Ludgate-hill; where all Communications to the Editor and Publisher should in future be addressed. All remittances and post-office orders should be made payable to Charles Miall.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The letter on church-rates, after having been put into type, appeared to us unsuitable for our columns—not so much in matter as in form.

"W. S. T." Islington. The quarrel is a very pretty one as it stands, and needs no interference of ours.

"B. Payne." The subject is just now prominent enough in our columns.

## The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1847.

## SUMMARY.

POLITICAL anxiety and club gossip have been running during the past week chiefly on the elections. The resolute attitude taken by Dissenters excites astonishment amongst the Treasury subordinates. There is dismay at the Reform Club—not unmingled with rage. Many a Liberal member, who not long since scouted the idea of conceding anything to Dissenters, now trembles for his seat. We have not yet sufficient materials before us to calculate, with any approach to accuracy, the ultimate result. We have hopes that some few thorough Anti-state-churchmen will be returned. We are certain that several latitudinarian Liberals will be ousted. The signs of the times are all auspicious. The pride of party, we fervently trust, is about to receive a salutary check.

The election, according to the *Times*, will be arranged to come off between hay-time and harvest. Preparations for it are beginning to be everywhere visible. In several important districts and boroughs Dissenting electors are making their stand substantially upon the principle of no Government interference with religious teaching, whether in the pulpit or the school. Lancashire has held a most important meeting at Newton-le-Willows, a report of which will be found in another column, and a reference to which is contained in the article below. Wakefield has dismissed Sir E. N. Buxton, whose philanthropic pretensions and hereditary claims were esteemed no sufficient compensation for his State-church principles; and G. W. Alexander, Esq., a Friend, equally renowned for his philanthropy, but a decided enemy of establishments, has addressed the electors in public meeting assembled, and received their unanimous vote of approbation. Leeds has invited Joseph Sturge, Esq., of whom it would be superfluous for us to speak. Huddersfield has determined upon presenting a requisition to George Wilson, Esq., formerly Chairman of the League. Alderman Kershaw has consented to stand for Stockport. Stroud is inquiring after a suitable candidate; and, we believe, Swansea. Lambeth has held a meeting to start opponents to Messrs. Hawes and D'Eyncourt. Colchester seeks Daniel Whittle Harvey. Ipswich is to be contested by Mr. Vincent. Plymouth and Devonport we hope will not be found lagging in the rear of their duty. Leicester is yet unsettled. Nottingham is, we fear, hopelessly corrupt—Sir J. C. Hobhouse, we are told, being determined to win if he has to purchase every vote. It is time for the City to be astir, and there are other constituencies of considerable importance which we should like to see taking up their ground, with resolute determination, upon anti-state-church principles. An advertisement contained in the *Norfolk News* informs us that a conference is to be held shortly, probably at Cambridge, of the Nonconformist electors of the Eastern Counties, to determine upon the steps to be taken at the next general election, with a view to advance the great principles of religious liberty.

The question of Government education has been brought once more upon the stage, by Dr. Vaughan's party, at Manchester, in a series of resolutions contained in our advertising columns; by the Free Church at their General Assembly; and by the British and Foreign School Society at a general meeting of its subscribers. This society has determined, by a large majority of votes, on accepting Government grants in aid of its schools—a decision which will probably lead to the withdrawal from it of the great proportion of Dissenting support it has hitherto received. The Free Church recommend their schools to make application for the public money, under the Minutes of Council, and will be found, doubtless, next year protesting, with uplifted hands and eyes, against any extension of State aid for the education of Roman Catholics. The Manchester resolutions are far less intelligible. They aim at a compromise, and by a dexterous shifting of departments profess to disclose a plan by which Dissenters may take the State-bribe without defiling their consciences. As the resolutions, however, were carried by not much above a dozen individuals, they are not likely to have

extensive influence. The time seems now to have fully arrived when all the friends of free education should combine their efforts in one organized movement for planting and sustaining schools in every direction. To us there appears to be no serious difficulty in the way of such a project, and if union were ever desirable it is especially so in this case.

Another week of brilliant weather, and a promise of its continuance! What a change has been wrought by a few days' sunshine. It has been equivalent to the importation of three million quarters of wheat—for it has put forward the harvest probably not less than three weeks. Corn, accordingly, still declines. The money-market becomes easier. Languid trade shows the first symptoms of resuscitation. We must not, however, suppose that we have wholly escaped our trials. Decided appearances of blight are again visible in the potato-crop of Ireland, and, although cheering accounts respecting the harvest have been received from most of the continental states, there is no great probability of large exportations next year from America, the crops there giving anything but promise of abundance. Nevertheless, there is some reason for hope that we have seen the worst—that prices have touched their highest point—and that distress will be materially alleviated.

Parliament re-assembled after the Whitsuntide holidays on Friday last, and proceeded, after a very brief discussion upon a resolution moved by Mr. Ewart in favour of a more direct system of taxation on property, to vote away, with its usual haste, the money of the people on the Miscellaneous Estimates. There was scarcely a single discussion raised, unless a brief conversation on the merits of the plan of national education in Ireland can be termed such. On Monday the Lords' amendments in the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill, and the Landed Property (Ireland) Bill, were taken into consideration by the House of Commons. Technically they were regarded as an interference with the privileges of the House, but, as in the first bill, they respected the area of taxation only and not the amount, and as in the second they alter the appropriation of public money, the Commons were advised by Lord John Russell to waive their privileges in the one case, and to insist upon them in the other. The faithful Commons of course listen to the Minister, and the Poor-law Bill giving to the destitute, even when able-bodied, a right to out-door relief, will, in a few days, become the law of the land, and, however evaded, it will probably scourge Irish proprietors into some recognition of Mr. Drummond's memorable maxim, that, "Property has its duties as well as its rights." The Lords have passed the Army Enlistment Bill in the shape in which it was brought forward by Ministers.

## FIRE AS WELL AS SMOKE.

FOR once our hopes are outstripped by reality. The dream is coming true. The party alliance between Whigs and Dissenters is transferred to the catalogue of things whose day is gone by. Protestant Nonconformity, alternately worried and cajoled, sick of the delusions palmed upon it by politicians, and scared by the stealthy but incessant encroachments of its foes, retreats upon its distinctive principles, and calmly declares its purpose to remain there unmoved. And now, let pseudo-Liberals put their strength to the test, and justify, if they can, by their unaided exploits at the approaching general election, the haughty contempt with which they have seen fit to treat the most active and zealous section of their supporters! As representatives, they indignantly repudiated dependence upon their constituencies: let us see how they fare as candidates. They recognized no tie between them and Dissenters: we recognize none now. Let them now swagger as they list—play off what supercilious airs they please—trample without restraint upon truths we regard as vital! They are as free as their own thoughts, so far as our influence is concerned. Never again will they be clogged with our help. No more will they have to complain of our importunities. Lord John Russell was their idol—and Lord John shall have all the credit of returning them once more to the House of Commons. A little while, and the world will see what we have lost, and what these gentlemen have gained. Within two months not a few of them will have the opportunity of pondering, in the retirement of private life, the value of those principles which they publicly disavowed.

With pleasure enhanced by its being wholly unexpected, we refer our readers to our brief report of a meeting held by Lancashire Nonconforming delegates, at Newton-le-Willows, on Monday last, and to the resolutions then agreed to, published in our advertising columns. We had some misgivings as to the course which Lancashire Dissenters would pursue at the general election. We have none now. Their testimony is to be an intelligible one—clear, direct, forcible, incapable of being misunderstood. And, like men of business, they proceed forthwith to build organisation upon the basis of resolution. This is another novel and cheering feature in the electoral policy of anti-state-church men.

Our fears are dissipated. We see "the beginning of the end." These Whig ministers who, like Balaam, were hired by ecclesiastical Moabites to curse us, have blessed us altogether. The Minutes of Council have swept away the rottenness which was eating out the very heart of our strength. The beaten walnut-tree becomes more fruitful. The too luxuriant corn fed down sends forth stronger and more ear-bearing shoots. The winter frosts which strip the oak of its leaves, drive down the sap to the roots, and compel them to take a wider grasp and a firmer hold upon

their mother earth. The billows which threaten to overwhelm us, bear us on to our destined port. All things have their mission to fulfil—Minutes of Council among them. But for them, the general election would probably have overtaken our constituencies wholly unprepared to do justice to great principles.

"Sweet are the uses of adversity;  
Which, like the toad, ugly and venomous,  
Wears yet a precious jewel in its head."

The Whig party never did us so important a service as when they ungratefully struck down our foolish confidence in them. Hurrah! for the mistake they made! Truthfulness, honesty, independence, fidelity, will profit incalculably by it. They have put on the cause of religious equality seven years at least. It matters little where we are—the Old Man is thrown from our shoulders, and we walk on free, with nothing to carry but our own weight.

The Whig press wonders and wails. The leading provincial organs of the party utter the exclamation, as Lord Melbourne did, not six years ago, in prospect of abolishing protective duties—"Madness! sheer madness!" This is their vocation. To cry up everything proposed by the leader of their party, as profound statesmanship—to cry down everything which goes beyond their party convenience as insanity—is pretty nearly the length of their tether. For ought we know, the men who conduct these organs may be most original thinkers—but they all think precisely the same thing. Each may keep his own time, by independent and separate observations of the sun of truth—but the exactitude of their agreement with the *Morning Chronicle*, in argument and conclusion, is marvellous. Look at the great metropolitan clock, and you know to a second the precise hour of the day by all the country watches! It is shrewdly suspected, that on all matters of mere party interest, the central time-piece is wound up and set daily by some under-strapper of the Treasury. The Whig provincial organs need no special superintendence. They are regulated by local modifications of a general law. What that law is we need scarcely state. In every district it is tolerably well understood. This kind of influence, however, may be pushed too far. Dissenters adhered to a Whig Government as long as they could do so with honour—perhaps longer—but they have been compelled at last to cut it. They have given also their support to the Whig provincial press—they will probably be under the necessity of cutting that also. To our knowledge, they have it in serious contemplation. They have had about as much as they can bear of ill-usage from their professed friends. There are few counties in which they cannot secure a faithful representation of their principles through the medium of a journal. "Let those laugh who win." We have been servants for many men's advantage—suppose we become masters for our own. Party-scribes will rail at this as intolerance—and it is intolerance of insolent assumption. Nay, an they will push us to it, we will show the braggarts their own level.

We give fair warning to the whole tribe of party underlings that Dissenters have had enough of them. If they can do without us, either in Parliament or in the press, well and good. We grudge them not their fair measure of strength, whatever it may be. But we will serve as tools no longer. Our sacrifices shall not go to fatten selfish politicians—we are sick of playing fool to other men's knave. Henceforth we do not mean to be used as we have been—as zealous constituents to be laughed at—as readers and subscribers to be weekly snubbed. It will go hard if we cannot set up, in a small way at least, on our own account—have our own Parliamentary candidates, and our own papers—and where we are not yet strong enough to do that, contrive to drag on existence without being beholden to our foes. We have not lived to so little purpose, as to be utterly unable to detect humbug. And we tell these Reform-club liberals, masters and men, that their dodges are quite transparent—their endless repetitions of the same appeals, perfectly futile. Their sole strength lay in our weakness of will rather than of understanding. That will the Minutes of Council have braced up. In pure wantonness and mischief, they snapped the ties which bound us to an injurious and dishonourable subservience. We choose to take advantage of the freedom thus thrust upon us. We wonder not at their chagrin. So have we seen boys let loose a bird long used to captivity, but only to enjoy the sport of chasing the poor flutterer—and when those wings, long unused to flight, are unexpectedly converted into means of deliverance, so we have seen the disappointed urchins shout, whistle, rage, cry, conjure up silly hopes, settle down in despair, and, at last, heap imprecations on their own folly for not having foreseen the issue. Let Whig representatives, and Whig journalists con the moral!

Every one acquainted with the history of Dissenters knows that they are not by any means given to extreme political courses. For ourselves, we do not care to protect our reputation from the charge—but it is one which has not been extensively applicable to English Nonconformists—especially those of them who possess the franchise. Inasmuch, however, as they are positively driven upon self-defence, and have been repeatedly taunted with their own quiescence—their readiness to make a noise, their backwardness to do more—Whig whippers-in have no right to feign astonishment at the effects of their leader's, and their own, folly. They threw down the gauntlet, with an air of haughty defiance. We pick it up. And now, each section of a once powerful, but recently divided, party, must abide the results as best it may. There



is consternation at the Reform club—there will be yet greater before the election is fully over. The minions of that clique imagined it possible to commit any outrage upon us without losing our support. Why do they now utter such furious threats? Why, in alternation, whine in tones so piteous? Could they not foresee this day of humiliation to them? Or, like sinners in general, did they deem it far off because future? Be this as it may, they must bear their own doom—eat the fruit of their own doings. We are not to be scared by them—not to be wheedled. They esteemed it fun to make a smoke—they will now discover that they have kindled a fire.

#### WHO'LL BELL THE CAT?

WE hear of no organisation, as yet, for an electoral expression of Dissenting feeling, in the city of London. Murmurs there have been distinctly audible—declarations of individual resolution—but, so far as our knowledge extends, no concert, no arrangement for united action. To suffer the arch-traitor to escape the penalty visited upon his half-reluctant followers, would show a lack of wisdom as well as firmness. Lord John Russell must not be allowed to walk in for the city without reprimand. He is, we believe, in heart, as well as in position, the leading opponent of true religious equality. He can be sent to some less influential constituency than that of the city, if the Dissenting electors act their proper part with promptitude and union—or he can be made to bear a yet deeper disgrace, in being returned by Tories. There is ample strength to bring his political misdeeds home to him. We hope the will is not wanting. He had no very large majority to boast of at the last election. He may find the inconvenience of having ill-used his best friends at this.

"Where there is a will there is a way." The maxim is a weighty one—but not more so than another equally pertinent to the occasion—"What's everybody's business is nobody's." Can no half-dozen gentlemen convene a meeting of the Dissenting electors of the City? Where are they, professed Nonconformists, who took the lead in promoting the noble lord's return? Are they not under special obligations at this crisis, to be first at their posts? We are probably within six weeks of a general election—and no steps are yet taken to oust the great political heresiarch. This inaction must not continue. The most telling blow we can strike will be one struck at the centre. The metropolitan elections, moreover, are usually amongst the earliest ones—and provincial boroughs are greatly influenced by the tone set in London. The matter, if not previously dealt with, is worthy the consideration of the Dissenters' Parliamentary Committee, now sitting in the metropolis. They must not neglect their own hearth.

We are the more anxious to see summary justice done upon Lord John Russell, inasmuch as he has been more closely than any of his supporters identified with Dissenters, and has received a larger measure of their sympathies. His treachery to them calls aloud for punishment, as a salutary example to politicians of his stamp. He is a quarry worth flying at: bring him down, and we shall do much to put an end to his dangerous crochets. A Johnson may be his substitute. What then? The glaring contrast between the two men will throw into more startling relief our resolution to vindicate our own principles. At any risk, Lord John must be publicly disowned by Nonconformists. On this head it will be folly to leave room for the possibility of a mistake. A City member—a lord—a Cabinet Minister—the Premier—the acknowledged leader of the Whigs—the trimmer of Graham's Factory Education Bill—the zealous supporter of the Maynooth Endowment Act—the resolute dictator of the Minutes of Council—the avowed advocate of a second church establishment in Ireland—intensely ecclesiastical and hierarchical in his sympathies—lifted into power by our aid, and, when in power, the first to desert us—no! we must not let him pass. Prick him for electoral execution! Cast him upon the resources of the noble house of Bedford! Let him creep into Parliament through some nomination borough, under the beck of his elder brother. But for the City—if it can be prevented, he must not come in again for the City—at least, by the aid of a single Dissenting vote. Some one must be found to "bell the cat."

**DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.**—The dissolution, we believe will not be deferred much, if at all, beyond the end of the next month. The election, in that case, will be got through in the interval between hay and corn harvest; and those of our honourable representatives who will again be summoned to the great council of the nation will have time to recruit their strength for the supplementary session in Parliament. — *Times of Thursday.*

**HER MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY.**—Thursday last being the day appointed for the celebration of her Majesty's birthday (who is in her 29th year), a drawing-room was held at St. James's Palace. The reception was the most brilliant of the season. The customary military inspection of the household troops took place in St. James's Park. The day being fine, the streets were everywhere thronged with multitudes desirous to witness the various proceedings going forward. The crowds increased as evening drew on, when the most profuse illuminations were displayed in the principal streets, especially those of the West-End.

**COLONEL WYNDHAM,** in order to meet the pressure of the times, has raised the wages of his labourers, the single to 14s., and the married to 15s. 6d. per week.

#### ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

##### IPSWICH.

Mr. Vincent is in the field again, as the subjoined address will show. There are rumours of many candidates. Mr. Wason (who formerly represented the borough), held a meeting last Wednesday and spoke out famously against the bribery and corruption usually practised at elections. Mr. Rennie (a former Whig member), is also named as a candidate—indeed there are rumours of seven or eight candidates—but it is more than probable that not more than two reformers will go to the poll. Mr. Vincent will be in Ipswich on Tuesday next, the 8th of June, to address the electors, where a magnificent gathering is expected. The following is Mr. Vincent's address:—

TO THE REALLY INDEPENDENT AND THOROUGHLY HONEST PORTION OF THE ELECTORS AND NON-ELECTORS OF THE BOROUGH OF IPSWICH.

Fellow Countrymen,—The time is approaching when you will be called upon to exercise one of the noblest privileges of a free people, the election of faithful servants to represent your interests in Parliament.

The enthusiastic reception you gave me at the late memorable contest, the fact of four hundred and seventy-three independent men having recorded their votes in my favour, and my own pledge to again solicit your suffrages, induce me to ask your hearty support in the coming struggle.

In politics I believe we should be guided by the great precept, "As ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them." I am, therefore, in favour of extending to my fellow-men the rights I claim for myself.

Our religious liberties are in peril from the latitudinarian policy of the rulers. Dangerous influences are growing up around us, and the forthcoming elections will decide whether those religious liberties for which our forefathers so gallantly contended are to be frittered away, or whether England, profiting by past experience, is prepared for the abrogation of all ecclesiastical monopolies.

Should you delegate to me the honour of representing you in Parliament, I will strenuously advocate and vote for the separation of Church and State, and against all attempts at legislative interference with the education of the people.

I will vote for every measure likely to increase our import and export trade, and for placing our fiscal system upon a sounder foundation, that the industrious classes may be relieved from the pressure of unjust and unequal taxation.

The laws of primogeniture and entail are sources of great mischief, and are a disgrace to the civilization of our age. I will vote for their repeal.

The game-laws are the remnants of feudal barbarism, injurious to our farmers, and demoralizing to their labourers. I will vote for their abolition.

Our criminal code requires revision and correction. Every system of punishment should have in view the security of Society and the improvement of the criminal. Revenge should be banished from the laws; and believing that the punishment of death is as wrong in principle as it is pernicious in its effects upon the very classes it is supposed to terrify and restrain, I shall vote for its abolition, and for the substitution of a less irrevocable punishment.

I will be in Ipswich in a few days, when I shall be most happy in public or in private, to answer any questions you may think fit to put to me.

I have no aristocratic friends or connexions to enslave and corrupt me. One of the people, it shall ever be my pride and glory to devote myself honestly to your service. And I rely with confidence upon your earnest labour and disinterested zeal to secure my return.

I have the honour to be, fellow-countrymen,  
Faithfully yours,  
HENRY VINCENT.  
Fellenburg House, Stoke Newington, May 24th, 1847.

##### REPRESENTATION OF HUDDERSFIELD.

The Government measure of Education has, in Huddersfield, as throughout the kingdom, excited the utmost dissatisfaction among the bulk of the Liberal party; and the vote of the present member, Mr. Stansfield, in favour of the measure, has alienated from him a very large number of his friends. On Tuesday evening a large and spirited meeting of Liberal electors took place at the Temperance Hotel. Amongst the parties present were Messrs. W. Willans, C. H. Jones, James Shaw, R. E. Jackson, S. C. Kell, T. A. Heaps, B. Robinson, W. Shaw, jun., E. Stott, H. Edwards.

W. WILLANS, Esq., was called to the chair, and briefly addressed the meeting. Most of the gentlemen present, he said, were aware they were met there in consequence of the decision of a Committee, that of the Liberal electors, held at the Rose and Crown the night before, which was called to consider what steps, if any, should be taken with reference to the coming election. At that meeting he proposed a resolution to the effect, that our representative should be favourable to religious equality, and opposed to the application of the public revenue to religious objects, was met, not with a "Yea," or a "No," but strangely enough by an amendment that Mr. Stansfield should be requested again to offer himself for the representation of the borough. He did not remember that any of the speakers at that meeting objected to the principle embodied in the resolution, but he did remember most distinctly that more than one of the supporters of the amendment expressed their entire concurrence in that principle. Now he (the Chairman) stated at that meeting, and he repeated it there, with the greatest emphasis, that he should deeply regret the loss of Mr. Stansfield's services—that he entertained the sincerest respect and something more than respect for their worthy representative, but that he had a still higher respect for principle and consistency. He earnestly deprecated a split in the Liberal party, and a contest with old friends; but he could not give his vote in favour of a candidate who, when the great question of the application of the public money to the support of religion was to be decided, would record his vote in favour of that principle. That question is coming on, and he could not conceive how they could consistently object to the endowment of Roman Catholic religion in Ireland, unless they objected to the entire principle of endowments.

A free and animated discussion upon the opinions which should be held by the candidates the meeting should support, followed the remarks of the chairman, which ended in the adoption of resolutions that he should be the advocate of the principles of commercial freedom, favourable to religious equality, and opposed to the application of the public revenue to the support of religion—opposed to the interference of the Government in the formation and control of the public mind by means of State education—and favourable to a liberal extension of the elective franchise.

The meeting have unanimously determined to select a candidate upon these principles. It was moved by C. H. JONES, Esq., and seconded by SAMUEL KELL, Esq., amidst universal cheering, that George Wilson, Esq., chairman of the Anti-corn-law League, is eminently qualified for the representation of this borough in Parliament, and that the electors be solicited to unite with this meeting in a requisition to that gentleman to allow himself to be put in nomination at the next election. The resolution having been unanimously and most heartily adopted, a numerous and active committee was elected to carry it out with promptitude and vigour, and we are informed that the canvass in favour of the requisition to Mr. Wilson is proceeding with great success.

Mr. Heaps, a Wesleyan, is vice-chairman of Mr. Wilson's committee, and some of the most respectable of the Wesleyans are canvassing for signatures to the requisition to that gentleman. At the meeting of the Liberal electors on Monday evening, Mr. THOS. WEBB stated that as a Wesleyan he could not give his vote again for Mr. Stansfield, as he understood that he was favourable to the endowment of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland, and that he believed the Huddersfield Wesleyans, almost without exception, would act on the same principle.—*Abridged from the Leeds Mercury.*

##### STOCKPORT.

Our worthy townsman, Mr. Alderman Kershaw, has consented to stand for the borough of Stockport. We are heartily glad that he has complied with the request of the Liberal electors of that borough, who will have no difficulty in returning him as the worthy colleague of his friend and fellow-labourer in the free-trade struggle—Mr. Richard Cobden. From all we can learn the canvass for Mr. Kershaw has been highly successful. Between four and five hundred of the electors have already pledged their votes for him, and the canvass is not nearly completed.

It is generally expected that Mr. Cobden will visit Stockport prior to the election. The other candidates spoken of are Mr. Gibb, the spirit merchant, of Manchester, and Major Davenport, son of the late Sir Salusbury Davenport, of Bramall. It is not looked upon, however, as at all probable that either of these gentlemen will go to the poll, and the contest will therefore be between Mr. Kershaw and Mr. Heald.—*Manchester Examiner.*—The following is an extract from Mr. Kershaw's address:—

I am favourable to an extension of the elective franchise, and shall be ready to give my attention and support to any well and wisely-conceived scheme embracing this object; and as a means of rendering the Reform Bill more efficient, I would aid in repealing the rate-paying clauses in that bill. To protect the honest voter in the free and unfettered exercise of his rights, I would shield him from intimidation and its evils, by supporting any well-devised measure for that purpose which may be proposed for the sanction of the legislature.

The subject of education has occupied no small share of public attention during the last few months. I believe that a Government goes beyond its legitimate functions when it attempts to interfere with the religious instruction of the people. I am opposed to all State endowment of religion. I believe it to be unjust in principle, and vicious in its practical development, to compel any one to pay for the maintenance of opinions to which he is conscientiously opposed. I contend that every man should be free to entertain his own religious convictions without the intervention of any pains or penalties whatever. Let civil governments neither coerce, nor unduly meddle with the religious sentiments of their people, merely extending over all the shield of protection from persecution.

##### REPRESENTATION OF WAKEFIELD.

(Abridged from the *Leeds Mercury*.)

A densely crowded meeting of electors and non-electors of Wakefield took place in the saloon of the Corn Exchange, on Tuesday evening last, to hear the sentiments of the Liberal candidate for the representation of the borough—G. W. ALEXANDER, Esq., merchant, of London, a member of the Society of Friends, and a gentleman of enlightened Liberal views. Mr. Alexander is the candidate introduced by the freedom of education party, and we are glad to remark that he had a very enthusiastic and gratifying reception.

Mr. HARRISON, on taking the chair, said that the subject that called them together was one of the greatest privileges which, as free born men, they had the opportunity of exercising. However they might differ in opinion as to who ought to be the parties to elect members of Parliament—who ought to have the suffrage extended to them and who ought not—however much they might differ on these points, yet they did unitedly rejoice that the general voice of the people of this country had much to do with the election of those men who, when assembled together, were to be their law-makers, and attend to the general arrangements of their national affairs. Therefore he should particularly like that every one present should take to himself the position of a person in a deliberative assembly, to consider what was most likely to be the best for the general welfare of the nation of which he formed a part. In conclusion, he eulogized the character of Mr. Alexander, and trusted they would return him to the House of Commons.



G. W. ALEXANDER, Esq., then came forward to address the assembly, and was received with great cheering. After explaining the grounds of his declining to come forward in the first instance as their candidate, which were removed by the retirement of Sir E. N. Buxton, he stated his reasons for now accepting the invitation:—

In the first place, I was informed that there were many persons in this place strongly attached to the principles of civil and religious liberty [cheers], and who adopted the same views with reference to the measure of Government education which I myself do most strongly hold [cheers]. Under these circumstances, and considering the present as a very critical period, feeling that the question with regard to education is not yet fully settled, I was willing to stand before you to solicit your suffrages, if approved of by a large portion of the Liberal constituency of Wakefield, or any other portion of the constituency who may see fit to give me their votes. I will now frankly state to you the general sentiments I hold on those subjects which I suppose interesting to the electors and inhabitants of Wakefield [cheers]. In the first place, with regard to the Government measure of education, which has excited such an interest throughout the country. I trust I have long been a sincere friend to the education of the people of England [hear]; and that there are very few objects indeed dearer to my heart than the Christian education of the whole people of England [cheers]. I do most emphatically desire, as was expressed by George the Third to Joseph Lancaster, that every child in this kingdom may be able to read his Bible; but I confess I am not yet convinced that it is desirable that Government should assist in this work. I think there are very serious difficulties connected with the interference of Government with the religious education of the people. If, indeed, the matter respected secular education alone; if it were proposed, that in every place in which no school was provided for the education of the people—that in every such neglected district the Government should have the right to demand that rates should be levied on the inhabitants for the purpose of supplying secular education in that particular district—I should not have had an objection to such an arrangement. That, however, is not the question. What we have to consider is, the interference of Government in education on the principles laid down in the Minutes of Council recently published.

He showed, by statistics, that nearly the whole of the proposed grant would be given to schools in connexion with the National Society, and continued:—

We have to consider, not merely whether it is desirable that the people of England should be taxed (as they have recently been, in connexion with Government grants to education, to a very considerable extent) for the support of National schools—the whole sum voted hitherto being about £100,000—but we have to consider whether it is just, whether it is fair, to the Dissenters of England in particular (and I hope that those who are not Dissenters will consider this question fairly)—whether it is just that the people of England, including the Dissenting body, should be taxed to a much greater extent than they have yet been for the support of the Church of England schools [cheers]. It can be proved that under the new arrangement which it is proposed to make, the 10,000 schools on the National plan will receive an immense sum of money; and it can be shown at the same time, that from an increasing indisposition on their part, a very small part will be received by British schools. It is evident, then, that the scheme does inflict great injustice on Dissenters. This is not all. It is not a question merely, whether the people of England at large shall pay a sum of one million or one million and a half of money to National schools, but—how far is this system to be carried? I do contend that if Church of England schools are to be thus helped—if Wesleyan schools are to be thus helped—it is only fair that schools in which other principles are taught, should receive help [cheers]. You ought, as just and honest men, to desire that Roman Catholic schools should participate [cheers]—you ought to go still further, and to vote for the teaching of Unitarian principles too [cheers]. I believe you must go further still. I ask whether, as religious men, you are prepared to adopt such a principle as this—I do not intend to speak disrespectfully of any class of persons making a profession of religion, but I do feel that it is a serious inconsistency on the part of a Protestant to support principles to which he is conscientiously opposed—for instance, for a Protestant to teach Roman Catholicism; for a Roman Catholic to teach Protestantism; for a person believing the doctrine of the Trinity to teach that Christ was a mere man; or for a Unitarian to teach the divinity of Christ. On these grounds, then, I can see no way in which Government can with justice and propriety interfere in the religious education of the people [loud cheers].

In reference to other subjects Mr. ALEXANDER said:—

My attention has rather been turned to great moral and religious questions; to the great questions of the abolition of slavery and the establishment of schools, than to peculiar political opinions. At the same time I may state that my opinions are what may be ordinarily termed Liberal. I am in favour of an extension of the suffrage; I am not fully prepared to state to what extent I would go, but this I will say, I will go to any length that appears to me consistent, wise, and safe, and for which it appears to me that the people at large are prepared [a laugh]. You will excuse me stating the length I would go; I am prepared to go for a great extension of the suffrage, but whether for complete suffrage or not, I cannot at this moment decide. The duration of Parliaments, I think, ought to be triennial. On the subject of the ballot, I have no decided opinion. I confess there is something to me consistent in the character of an Englishman with open voting; at the same time, if the ballot be necessary to protect voters, I think it is a matter for grave consideration. With regard to the game-laws it is almost superfluous for me to say that I regard them as in a very high degree objectionable. I think it is disgraceful to the aristocracy of the country that for the sake of preserving game, so many persons should every year suffer incarceration. I am decidedly opposed to capital punishments, and I think it disgraceful that the system of capital punishments should be allowed to exist, while there are other ways in which crime can be checked.

In reply to various questions put by the chairman, Mr. D. DAWSON, (a Chartist) and Mr. KERSHAW,

Mr. ALEXANDER declared himself opposed to the alliance between Church and State, and unfriendly to the new Poor-law.

The Rev. J. D. LORRAINE then rose, and having expressed his decided approval of the liberal and enlightened sentiments of Mr. Alexander, moved a vote of thanks to him for the candid, full, and explicit statement of his views.

The motion was seconded by Mr. BOSTON, and carried unanimously, and amidst great cheering.

Mr. ALEXANDER, in acknowledging the vote, observed that he was so circumstanced at present, as not to be able with any degree of convenience or propriety to

remain in the town; he was not very anxious to do so, as he wished to leave the question entirely in the hands of his friends around him. If they thought him a suitable person to represent them in Parliament, he was very willing to consider any application they might make to him for that purpose, and he trusted at all events that they would be able to return a candidate in accordance with their own views.

The CHAIRMAN announced that placards would be issued, stating where the committee for conducting Mr. Alexander's election would sit, to make the various arrangements. They would meet forthwith, and arrangements would be made with reference to the signing the requisition. Looking at the unexpectedly large meeting of that evening—at the definite statement of his views on the part of Mr. Alexander, and the indefinite statement of others—he trusted they would send to Parliament, at the coming election, one whom all must honour for the views he held, and who would be an honour to the town that sent him [applause].

A vote of thanks was carried by acclamation to the Chairman, who acknowledged the compliment, and called for three cheers for civil and religious liberty.

The call was heartily responded to, and the meeting then broke up.

#### CONDEMNATION OF THE MEMBERS FOR LAMBETH.

(Abridged from the *Daily News*.)

A meeting of the electors of the above-named borough was held on Thursday evening, at the Horns, Kennington, to "consider the parliamentary conduct of the present representatives, Messrs. D'Eyncourt and Hawes, to approve or disapprove of the same, and to adopt such resolutions as to the meeting may appear expedient." The chair having been taken by Mr. John Bigge, Mr. Lee Stevens, honorary secretary to a committee of electors, read a correspondence with the sitting members, from which it appeared that they did not recognize the meeting as a *bona fide* meeting of electors, and that they should, for that reason, as well as because they were engaged on that evening, decline to attend. The replies were signed jointly, and it is evident that the two members intend to stand by each other.

Mr. JOHN BURNET, Independent minister, amid much uproar and interruption, proceeded to move the first resolution, the purport of which was, that Mr. Hawes, having recently voted against the entire and immediate repeal of the corn-laws, against the extension of the suffrage, and the repeal of the rate-paying clauses of the Reform Bill, in favour of the continuance of corporal punishment, and of the grant to Maynooth; also, having accepted office without previous conference with his constituents, had more or less deviated from the views of the latter, and that, therefore, the meeting disapproved of his conduct. Mr. Burnet proceeded to state why he disapproved of Mr. Hawes' conduct. He disapproved of any man who would out of the public purse provide means of education for any religious denomination [cheers and interruption]. He would object to receiving the money of the state himself, and, therefore, he objected to its being given to any other religious denomination [hear, hear]. He objected to the Minutes of the Council of Education, because they went to put men apprentices to learn the trade of schoolmaster, and if they proved unfit handed them over to the customs or excise, thus maintaining them at the public expense [hear and uproar, and cries of "Why not?"] If the people were to be educated by the Government, they would be educated for the Government, and he would ask what was to become of the independence of Englishmen, if they were to receive their education from the Government? [cheers.]

Mr. FULLER seconded the resolution. The speaker reviewed the Parliamentary conduct of Mr. Hawes, complaining principally of his votes on the Maynooth grant, and on Mr. Villiers' motion for the immediate and total repeal of the corn-laws.

Mr. GRADY, an elector, defended the parliamentary conduct of Mr. Hawes, particularly with reference to the Maynooth grant, which he contended was merely a measure of partial restitution. As to the corn-laws, they were defunct, and could only be then alluded to in a spirit of wanton hostility to Mr. Hawes. The question of the rate-paying clauses of the Reform Bill was also about to receive a satisfactory solution, inasmuch as Lord John Russell intended immediately to introduce a bill on the subject. Mr. Grady concluded by moving an amendment on the last resolution to the effect that Mr. Hawes' parliamentary conduct during the long period of fourteen years had been such as to entitle him to the confidence of the electors.

Mr. MEAD, in seconding the amendment, said that only three votes of Mr. Hawes had been brought forward, upon which it was proposed to condemn him. The speaker proceeded to defend the conduct of Mr. Hawes, and concluded by an earnest appeal to the meeting on his behalf.

Mr. McCloud could not find in his heart to oppose Mr. Hawes merely because he had given only one or two objectionable votes, when his general parliamentary career was unobjectionable.

The amendment was then put and negatived. The original resolution, disapproving of the conduct of Mr. Hawes, was next put, and carried by a large majority.

Mr. J. MIKAMS, minister, then moved a resolution, expressing disapproval of the Parliamentary conduct of Mr. D'Eyncourt. The motion having been seconded, was declared to be carried, an amendment, the object of which was, to adjourn the meeting for a fortnight, having been negatived.

Mr. ELLINGTON proposed that a requisition be presented to Mr. D. W. Harvey, inviting him to become a candidate for the borough of Lambeth at the next election [cheers].

The CHAIRMAN stated that the committee which had been instrumental in convening the meeting, had written to Mr. D. W. Harvey, to inquire if he would object to become a candidate, and his reply would be read if the meeting wished it. The SECRETARY read a long letter from Mr. Harvey, expressing his willingness to come forward and resign the office which he at present holds in connexion with the city corporation, provided he could be satisfied of "attaining the object to which he aspired—that of being once more

honoured with the people's choice." At about 10 o'clock, after a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

LEEDS.—The Liberal electors of Leeds are still in correspondence with Joseph Sturge, Esq., who has taken time to deliberate on the proposal made to him. The hope is entertained, that in about a week Mr. Sturge may visit the town for the purpose of addressing the inhabitants.—*Leeds Mercury*.—At a meeting of the leading men of the Liberal party favourable to State education, held on Thursday evening (says the *Leeds Times*), it was determined—seeing how inadvisable, in the present state of trade, a contested election would be—that William Aldam, Esq., the present member for the borough, should be again invited to become a candidate. J. G. Marshall and Hamer Stansfield, Esqs., were deputed to convey the wish of the meeting to Mr. Aldam. In regard to the Liberals who object to State education, we believe that they have not yet obtained a final answer from Mr. Sturge, as to his becoming a candidate, but we understand there is little doubt of his ultimately consenting. As to the Conservatives, they appear to be wholly inactive; but it is rumoured that they will—at least, the more liberal section of them will—support Mr. Aldam, in conjunction with Mr. Beckett.

GREENOCK.—Lord John Hay has declined the requisition sent to him by a majority of the electors of Greenock. Mr. Dunlop is at present, therefore, the only candidate in the field. He is a Free Churchman and opposed to all ecclesiastical endowments except in the abstract.

WESTBURY.—Mr. James Wilson, the able editor of the *Economist*, in a reply to a deputation from Bradford, requesting him to stand for that borough, declines the honour, and states that the result of his election for Westbury is no longer a matter of doubt.

BOLTON.—An address to the electors has been issued by the Reform Association, stating the reasons why that body cannot support Mr. P. Ainsworth as one of their candidates at the approaching general election. The address concludes by stating, that the association "are now engaged in making certain inquiries regarding a suitable candidate, in conjunction with Dr. Bowring, the result of which will, in due time, be submitted to a public meeting of the electors for their approval."—*Manchester Guardian*.

KNARESBOROUGH.—On Tuesday last the electors were addressed by the Hon. W. S. Lascelles, and J. P. Westhead, Esq., of Manchester. Both the candidates were well received, and their addresses on the whole appeared to be satisfactory to the constituency. Mr. Westhead said he was averse to rapid transitions and hasty legislation, but was convinced that the course pointed out to future legislators was onward. Mr. Busfield Ferrand, after being the first to publish an address to the electors, declines meeting them personally at present, as he is convinced that it will yet be some months before an election can take place.—*Manchester Guardian*.

WEST RIDING ELECTION.—It is rumoured that it is the intention of Edmund Denison, Esq., M.P., to stand again in the Conservative interest at the next general election. Lord Morpeth, who was returned without opposition last summer, in the room of the Hon. J. S. Wortley, now Lord Wharfedale, on his elevation to the peerage, will also be a candidate. It is under consideration whether another Liberal candidate shall also be brought forward.—*Sheffield Independent*.

NOTTINGHAM.—The *Nottingham Review* says.—It is rumoured this week, and, so far as we can learn, on excellent authority, that both Sir John Hobhouse and Mr. Gisborne will present themselves for re-election. There will undoubtedly be a contest. The *Journal* (the Conservative organ) of last Friday states that it is not the intention of the Conservatives, so far as the editor can learn, to oppose the present members. The opposition will, we believe, originate with a section of the ultra-Radicals. A person named Skerritt, on the part of some of the Radicals, has invited Mr. Simpson, of Hammersmith, to contest the representation. A portion of the Liberals are in communication with Mr. J. Duncan, the writer of the articles on monetary reform, in *Douglas Jerrold's Newspaper*, who is willing to become a candidate for Nottingham, providing he is guaranteed free of expense.

OLDHAM.—Oldham, it is said, is to be contested by four candidates at the next election:—Mr. John Fielden, one of the present members; Mr. John Cobbett, barrister, who stood on the death of his father, and was only defeated by thirty-five votes; Mr. W. J. Fox, of London, free-trader; and Mr. James Halliday.

STIRLING DISTRICT OF BURGHS.—A Dunfermline correspondent of the *Fifehire Journal* states that Capt. Speirs, from ill health, is obliged to relinquish his purpose of becoming a candidate for these burghs; and the same correspondent mentions that a requisition is getting up in that town inviting Lord Dalmeny again to stand.

SANDWICH.—Sir Thomas Trowbridge has retired from the representation of the united boroughs of Sandwich, Deal, and Walmer. "Now," says a correspondent, "is the time for two gentlemen of independent principles to contest the borough. Two ministerial candidates have been selected by a certain party; which proceeding the constituents highly disapprove, and only want an opportunity to shew it." An address has been published by Lord Clarence Paget, R.N., private secretary to the Master General of the Ordnance, offering himself as a candidate. Mr. C. W. Grenfell, son of C. Pasco Grenfell, Esq., the merchant and bank director, has also announced himself on Liberal principles.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE AND MR. DISRAELI.—The appearance of Mr. Disraeli as a candidate to fill the vacancy occasioned by the retirement of the Hon. Captain Fitz-



maurice, has caused some surprise. On this subject a correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—

The Baron Rothschild has a pack of stag hounds, which have been hunted, for several seasons past, in the neighbourhood of Aylesbury and Buckingham. During the past season, the tenants of the Duke of Buckingham, with scarcely one exception, warned off their several farms the baron and his hounds; thus curtailing, to a very great extent, the field operations of the pack, and the gentlemen of that part of the county who regularly attended the hunt. This step, it is said, was resorted to by the tenants, at the instigation of the noble duke and his agents. Hence the appearance of the author of *Coningsby*, supported by Rothschild, who owns estates in the county. It was at one time expected that the Marquis of Chandos, who now represents the borough of Buckingham, would have been brought forward as a county candidate at the ensuing general election. Such an idea, however, appears to have been abandoned since the issuing of the address of Mr. Disraeli to the freeholders of the county. The friends of the new candidate are extremely sanguine as to the successful result of the contest. A Whig candidate, the Hon. Charles C. Cavendish, being also in the field, may tend, it is considered, to render the result of the election doubtful.

**MURDER NEAR ROTHERHAM.**—On Friday afternoon, about eleven o'clock, an honest and industrious woman, named Jagger, the wife of a mechanic, who, from ill-health, has, for nearly two years past, been unable to follow his trade, and who therefore kept a small shop on Masborough-common, as a means of livelihood, was proceeding towards Parkgate, on some matter connected with the details of her husband's small business, when, without a moment's warning, she was attacked by a monster, who, being under the influence of some fearful hallucination, produced by liquor, put a period to her existence by cutting her throat with a pocket-knife upon the turnpike-road. He is from a distant part of the country, and is understood to be a single man, having no family with him. He is a man of very drunken habits, and about a month or two ago was suffering under *delirium tremens*, for which he was successfully treated by Mr. Wilkinson, of Rotherham, surgeon. On Wednesday last he again went to Mr. Wilkinson, in a state bordering on the same disease, and admitted that he had been indulging too freely in liquor. Mr. Wilkinson prescribed for him, and the man did not return. He is also subject to fits, and it is also stated had one on Friday morning. The murderer was speedily secured. On being asked why he had committed such a crime, he said he did not know. He repeatedly said he had made a bad job of it, and that drink had done it. On being asked if he was drunk then, he replied that he was not, and said he had only had a little peppermint that morning. We understand, that subsequently he stated that he thought the woman was the devil, and that he determined to make an end of him. A coroner's jury ultimately returned a verdict of "Wilful murder against Samuel Linley," who was accordingly committed to York Castle on the capital charge.

**NARROW ESCAPE OF BISHOP PHILPOTTS.**—On Saturday, at a quarter to ten, Bishop Philpotts left Paddington by express train for Exeter. When they had proceeded as far as Maidenhead some of the passengers were alarmed by a smell of fire. At first it was thought that an axle was overheated, but as the smell increased, the apprehensions of the passengers became greatly heightened, for the train would not stop till it got to Didcot, and the rapid pace at which the express train travels would cause any fire to burn with great rapidity. They contrived to arouse the attention of the guard, who at the risk of his life, got along the carriage to the engine, which was immediately stopped. The train was examined, and it was discovered that an axle had broken, and that the friction of one of the broken parts against the bottom of the carriage had set fire to it. All parties were thankful for their preservation, and after a short detention the train proceeded. Sydney Smith used to say, when the Great Western Company pertinaciously continued to lock their carriage-doors, that there never would be any rational system of protection adopted until a bishop had been burned in a railway carriage. We hope that the narrow escape of the estimable prelate of this diocese, whose life is so particularly valuable at the present moment, will arouse Parliamentary attention to the subject immediately, and compel all railway companies to adopt means by which passengers may communicate with the guard, and the guard with the engine-driver. We are assured, that in this case the train had a very narrow escape of a terrible calamity—one which might have equalled the memorable catastrophe at Versailles, where so many persons were burned alive in a railway carriage. —*Western Times.*

**JOSEPH ADY** has extended the sphere of his benevolence, and now frequently informs natives in foreign countries of "something to their advantage." Sir Peter Laurie mentioned one case at the Mansion-house last week. A Dutchman of Alkmaar has written a letter to the Alderman respecting a sum of money—"value £1,000 and upwards"—which "Sir Joseph Ady" has offered to obtain for him, "on receipt of twenty shillings," referring the foreigner to the Alderman, the "Deputy Lord Mayor of London," as one who would vouch for Joseph's good character. The poor Dutchman writes to Sir Peter to assist him in getting the money; exhibiting in his letter the utmost confidence in the good faith of "Sir Joseph Ady," though he can't understand how he has himself become entitled to the property.

**COLOURED MINISTERS.**—Public interest was much excited on Sabbath by the preaching in town of two ministers, both men of colour. The Rev. Mr. Clark, minister of a congregation at Washington, most of whom are slaves, preached in the afternoon in Dr. Candlish's church, and in the evening at the Music-hall. The Rev. Mr. Gloster, from Philadelphia, preached in the forenoon and evening in Mr. Begg's church, Newington. We understand that both have been preaching much in England for the Methodists and Independents there,—the latter, especially, for Mr. James, of Birmingham. —*Edinburgh paper.*

**MAGNETIC DISCOVERY.**—It is said that a physician in the South of England has discovered the principle of magnetic force which explains the deviation and dip of the needle.

## THE MIRROR OF PARLIAMENT.

Both Houses re-assembled on Friday, after the Whitsuntide holidays.

### THE FIRE AT ST. JOHN'S—APPROPRIATION OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

In the House of Lords, Lord PORTMAN drew attention to a petition from Newfoundland, complaining that a portion of the money subscribed in England for the relief of distress had been devoted to the rebuilding of a church: he moved an address to the Crown, praying that in cases of future collection under a Queen's letter, an account be published of the manner in which the money is expended.

Earl GREY explained, that the poorer sufferers by the fire had received compensation to the full amount of their loss; and it was considered that the rebuilding of the church which had been burnt down would be a very acceptable relief to the middle classes, upon whom the expense would chiefly fall.

The Bishop of SALISBURY declared that no appropriation of money could have given greater satisfaction to the clergy than that which had taken place. The appropriation was also defended by the Bishop of London.

The motion, however, was acceded to.

### PUBLIC BUSINESS.

In the House of Commons on Friday Lord JOHN RUSSELL stated the intended course of public business.

On Monday, we intend to take first the Lords' amendments to the Poor-law (Ireland) Bill, and the Landed Estates Improvement (Ireland) Bill, before the other orders. I stated on a former evening that we should also take on Monday the two Scotch measures introduced by my right honourable friend the Lord Advocate; but urgent business will compel the Chancellor of the Exchequer to take a vote for the relief of the destitute poor in Ireland immediately after the Lords' amendments on the two bills I have referred to. On Thursday we shall proceed with the Prisons Bill and the Criminal Offenders Bill, and take the discussion upon the subject of transportation; and on Friday we propose to take the third reading of the Loan Discount Bill. I will state on Monday the course we intend to adopt with regard to the other bills.

### PORTUGAL.

On the same evening, Mr. HUME inquired whether copies would be produced of instructions given to British officers now employed in Portugal?

Lord JOHN RUSSELL should oppose, at present, the production of any papers respecting Portugal. Hereafter there might be no objection to the production.

Mr. HUME wished to know whether instructions had been sent to Colonel Wylde, and other British agents, to use coercive measures in the event of the Junta's not acceding to the proposition which has been laid before it?

Lord PALMERSTON said, that her Majesty's Government were engaged in measures the object of which was the pacification of Portugal. The House would see that it would not be proper to produce the papers during the continuance of the proceedings; but when the proper time came [laughter] he would lay the papers upon the table.

Mr. HUME: All I wish to know is, whether any instructions for coercive measures have been issued?

Lord PALMERSTON said that it was impossible to produce the papers while measures were in course of execution.

Mr. HUME then gave notice, that he should on Monday bring the subject under the consideration of the House.

Subsequently, Sir ROBERT PEEL asked, whether the course now pursued in Portugal by her Majesty's Ministers was in accordance with any combined plan of action with the Governments of Spain, France, and Portugal, under the Quadruple Alliance, or otherwise?

Lord PALMERSTON replied, that the course pursued was not taken under the Quadruple Treaty, but was the consequence of a fresh agreement between the parties to that treaty.

On Monday night the subject was again discussed, arising out of questions put by Mr. B. OSBORNE and Lord GEORGE BENTINCK as to the production of various documents connected with the affairs of that country during the past year and at the present juncture.

Lord PALMERSTON expressed his willingness to produce all papers necessary for the elucidation of the course which the Government had thought it proper to adopt, and hoped Mr. Hume would postpone his motion in reference to the subject, which promised to be one of so much magnitude and importance, until the papers were in possession of the House, without which it was impossible it could come to a fair and satisfactory conclusion.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL intimated that it was not only necessary that it should be known what had taken place between the Queen of Portugal and her subjects, but also what had taken place between her Majesty and other powers. He did not intend merely to give such papers as would suit the particular views of some honourable members, but all that were necessary for the deliberation of Parliament.

Mr. HUME said that documents, or no documents, he should bring the subject forward on Friday next.

### DIRECT TAXATION.

On the motion for going into committee of supply, Mr. EWART moved a resolution, declaring it expedient that a more direct system of taxation on property should, as far as possible, be substituted for the indirect system by customs and excise duties now in use.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER hoped that the motion would not be pressed. He begged to be excused from following his honourable friend in great detail, for next session it would be necessary to bring the whole question of direct or indirect taxation in connexion with the subject of the Income-tax before the House. He could not enter more fully into the subject without prematurely disclosing his intentions and opinions.

Mr. HUME contended that it was their business, before they proceeded to vote away the public money, to see how the taxes could be levied with the least expense and inconvenience. The question was the more important, as the revenue was constantly diminishing.

Mr. WILLIAMS approved of the principle of Mr.

Ewart's motion, as the middle and poorer classes, under the present system, paid the greatest part of the public taxes.

After a few words from Colonel SMITHORP, the motion was withdrawn, and the House then went into committee with miscellaneous estimates.

### COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

The following votes were agreed to, some of them giving rise to a brief discussion:—77,806*l.* for the Mint; 17,000*l.* for the Commissioners of Railways; 12,812*l.* to defray the salaries and expenses of the officers connected with the keeping of the public records; 13,034*l.* to defray the salaries and expenses of the inspectors of factories and mines; 1,755*l.* to defray the salaries and to provide for the Queen's plates run for in Scotland; 6,464*l.* to defray the salaries and expenses of the household of the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; 5,135*l.* to defray the expenses of the department of the Paymaster of the Civil Services in Ireland; 27,028*l.* for the Board of Works in Ireland; 39,000*l.* for foreign and other secret services; 295,513*l.* for stationery and printing; 9,600*l.* for prosecutions in England and Wales; 16,100*l.* for expenses incurred by the sheriffs; 13,368*l.* for the Insolvent Debtors' Courts; 61,060*l.* for expenses connected with the administration of the law in Scotland; 12,509*l.* for expenses of the Court buildings and other law charges in Ireland; 188,000*l.* for gaol expenses and other charges; 14,345*l.* for Parkhurst Prison; 18,307*l.* for Pentonville Prison (each prisoner costing 36*l.* 12*s.* a year); 33,985*l.* for Millbank Prison; 8,312*l.* for the Perth Prison; 3,123*l.* for the convict depot, Dublin; 10,000*l.* towards the general prison for convicts in Ireland; 4,202*l.* for lunatic convicts at Bedlam; 6,293*l.* for erecting a lunatic asylum for convicts at Dublin; 11,100*l.* for inspectors of police; 35,000*l.* towards the expense of the metropolitan police, Dublin; 118,000*l.* to defray the expense of convict establishments at home, Bermuda, Malta, and Gibraltar; 200,000*l.* to defray the expenses of convicts in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land; 100,000*l.* to enable the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland to issue money for education in that country; 6,500*l.* for the School of Design; 2,006*l.* for the Professors at Oxford and Cambridge; 4,536*l.* for the London University; 300*l.* for the Royal Irish Academy; 300*l.* for the Royal Hibernian Society; 6,000*l.* for the Royal Dublin Society; 2,600*l.* for the Belfast Academical Institution; 47,959*l.* for the British Museum Buildings; 3,152*l.* for the expenses of antiquities; 5,537*l.* for the National Gallery and purchase of pictures; 8,961*l.* for the geological survey of Great Britain and Ireland; 4,094*l.* for the scientific works and experiments at the Cape of Good Hope, New Zealand, &c.; 2,000*l.* towards completing the monument in Trafalgar-square to the memory of Lord Nelson; 1,023*l.* to defray the expense of the establishment at Heligoland; 18,000*l.* for the salaries, &c., of governors and lieutenant-governors of the West India Colonies; 11,578*l.* for a similar purpose for the North American colonies; 15,000*l.* to defray the Indian department of Canada; and 23,815*l.* to defray the charge of the Colonial Lands and Emigration Board.

Some of these votes gave rise to conversation, the most important of which we subjoin:—

### NATIONAL EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

On the vote of £100,000 for public education in Ireland, Mr. HUME inquired whether the Commissioners of National Education for that country had presented any report this year?

Mr. LABOUCHERE replied that a draught report was in his possession, and that it would be laid upon the table of the House in a few days.

Mr. HUME was satisfied, from what he saw last year in Ireland, that the national system of education was working most satisfactorily [hear, hear], and he wished to know why a similar system should not be adopted in this country.

Mr. LABOUCHERE felt no hesitation in saying that the experiment which had been made in Ireland with regard to education had been completely successful [hear, hear]. There were, at present, little short of half a million of Protestants and Catholics educated under the system which had been adopted in that country [hear, hear]. He would not, on this occasion, enter into any of those details which were contained in the report of the commissioners, and which would show the satisfactory operation of the system. He might, however, be allowed to read a short extract from a letter he had received from Ireland on this subject. The writer said, "We have at present 3,637 schools in operation, attended by 456,410 children. The increase of children within the year is 23,506, and of schools, 211. We consider, but have no actual returns on the subject, that fully one-seventh of the children attending our schools are Protestants. Of the schools on our roll, amounting to 3,986, there are in Ulster alone 1,601. We train about 300 teachers each year, and of these nearly one-fifth are usually Protestants. They are educated together without any distinction as to creed, and live together while in our training establishment in perfect harmony" [hear, hear]. He thought this brief statement was sufficient to show the House how admirably the system was working.

Mr. EWART expressed his gratification at the statement made by the right honourable gentleman. With regard to the suggestion of the hon. member for Montrose (Mr. Hume), that the system of national education established in Ireland should be extended to this country, he (Mr. Ewart) begged to say that it had been introduced most successfully by the corporation of Liverpool three years ago [hear, hear].

Mr. MC CARTHY thought that, in addition to the course of education at present afforded in the national schools of Ireland, it was most advisable to give the poorer classes in that country some instruction in practical agriculture [hear, hear].

Mr. LABOUCHERE was glad to be enabled to inform the hon. gentleman that that object had not been lost sight of. During the last year the Commissioners of Education had turned their attention to the manner in which they could most effectually promote agricultural knowledge in Ireland, and in the report which they had drawn up, and which would shortly be laid before the House, they afforded every information on the subject. The report stated that they were perfectly alive to the importance of diffusing agricultural instruction in that country; and that, as the result of their efforts, there were now in operation five agricultural model schools, in addition to other schools of an inferior description. This was exceedingly satisfactory; and, to offer every inducement to the class through whom the instruction must be imparted, the highest remuneration would be given to teachers conversant with the elements of agricultural science. A practical acquaintance with that science was of consequence at all times, and was especially impor-



tant at this moment; and he could assure the hon. gentleman that no exertion would be spared to extend the advantage conferred by agricultural schools throughout the country.

Mr. V. SMITH found that, in the vote for this year, there was an increase of £25,000 as compared with 1845. It was desirable that the right hon. gentleman should explain if the increase resulted from the adoption of an improved mode of instruction, or from the necessary extension of the number of schools.

Mr. LABOUCHERE stated that the increase had been occasioned partly by the gradual extension of the system, and partly by the carrying out of an improved mode of instruction, suggested by the commissioners. There were a greater number of teachers employed, and they were paid at a much higher rate than had formerly been the case.

The vote was agreed to.

On the vote for £2,006 to defray the charge of salaries and allowances of professors at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, being put, Mr. WILLIAMS said he did not think it creditable to those universities, possessing, as they did, such immense revenues, to come on the public for these sums for their professors. Mr. ESCOURT said that those salaries were paid in former days by the different sovereigns, and when another arrangement was made with respect to the expenditure of the Crown, the House took on itself the payment. The House having recognized this vote for a number of years it would not be just now to withhold it. Mr. EWART regretted to say that the lectures of the professors were not well attended. Mr. HUME supported the objection urged by the hon. member for Coventry. The vote was then agreed to.

On the vote of £6,644 for certain charges of the household of the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, Dr. BOWRING objected to £1,674 of the grant, which was for the encouragement of horse-racing; but after an explanation from Mr. LABOUCHERE, the motion of Dr. Bowring to reduce the vote by that amount was withdrawn.

On the vote of £5,115 for certain charges connected with the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland, Mr. HUME repeated the objection he had urged to the continuance of the office of Lord-Lieutenant. Mr. LABOUCHERE said the question was too important to be discussed upon an incidental vote.

On the vote of £41,600 for the magistrates in Jamaica, Mr. HUME objected to the vote, as the number ought to have been reduced. Mr. HAWES said, that the vote was decreased £1,800 this year, and had been gradually reduced. Mr. WILLIAMS also objected to the vote for continuing justices for 10 years after slavery had ceased to exist, and it was not right to tax the people of this country to pay for magistrates in colonies, where the people were much better off than the working man at home. He, therefore, moved that the chairman report the resolutions to the House. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER hoped, as they had taken the discussion, the vote might be taken. Mr. HUME said, that if these votes were pressed, he would not allow any vote for the future to be taken after midnight.

The House then resumed, and the committee was ordered to sit again on Monday.

On Monday, Lord J. RUSSELL made a statement as to the course which he intended to pursue with respect to the Government bills then on the table. From that statement it appeared to be the determination of the Government not to proceed this session with the Registration of Births, &c. (Scotland), Bill, and the Marriage (Scotland) Bill, and to postpone till next session the Ecclesiastical Commissioners' Bill, on account of the objections made to it by certain high authorities in the Church. He proposed to take the Railways (No. 2) Bill, which stood that evening for a second reading, on Monday next. On Thursday in next week he intended to proceed with the English Poor-law Bill; and on Monday, the 14th, he proposed to go into committee on the Health of Towns' Bill, which was a measure of very essential importance, and in which very considerable alterations had been already made.

#### POOR RELIEF (IRELAND) BILL.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL on the same evening, in moving the order of the day for the consideration of the Lords' amendments to the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill and the Landed Estates (Ireland) Bill, requested the Speaker to state his views with regard to these amendments as they affected the privileges of the House.

The SPEAKER had no hesitation in saying, that the amendments in question infringed the privileges of the House. It was for the House, however, to decide how far they would, on the present occasion, assert their privileges or consent to waive them. As regarded the amendments to the former bill, there were precedents in which the House had agreed to waive their privileges when infringed in analogous cases; but as to those introduced into the latter, no such precedents existed.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL moved that the Lords' Amendments be taken into consideration. He examined the present amendments of the Lords, first, with regard to the point whether they fell within the general principle of those cases in which the House had consented to waive its privileges; and, secondly, with regard to the point whether it was expedient to waive them in this particular instance. He then adverted to the amendment by which the Lords had established electoral instead of union divisions. As that amendment only changed the area, without increasing the burden, of local taxation, he thought that the House ought not to press its privileges. It was, however, quite another question whether in point of expediency the House ought to agree to the amendment proposed. In order to test its expediency he reviewed the state in which the bill had come down from the House of Lords. Its two main clauses—one extending relief to the aged and infirm destitute poor in the workhouses, and the other extending to the able-bodied pauper relief in the workhouses if there was room therein, and out of the workhouses if there was not—had been returned to the House perfectly untouched. Indeed, the main features of the bill came down unchanged to the House. The Lords had, however, insisted that out-door relief should be given in electoral divisions. He thought that the clause which her Majesty's Government had proposed on this subject was a better clause, and was calculated to guard more effectually against the great danger to which this bill was exposed—namely, that of paupers being sent from the rural districts to form a great burden on the towns

in their vicinity. There was, however, another clause introduced by the Lords, which was to a certain degree calculated to counteract the mischief to which he alluded, and that clause was the clause enforcing a thirty months' residence before they became chargeable on the electoral district to which they removed. Considering then that although this amendment was a change injurious to the bill, the House of Lords had nevertheless agreed to its main clauses, and considering likewise that it was of importance that Parliament should agree this session to an act by which relief to extreme destitution in Ireland should be placed on the property of Ireland, he proposed that the House should agree to this amendment, with this proviso, however, that these words should be added to it, "for the purpose of charging the expenses of such relief to every electoral district." He then explained the change which had been made in the House of Lords in the clause relative to the appointment of *ex officio* members of the board of guardians. So far as the clause appointed a certain number of the highest rated magistrates in the district *ex officio* members of the board of guardians, he thought that it was an improvement; but there was a proviso in it which proposed to enact that where one of the highest rated magistrates was non-resident, his agent should be appointed an *ex officio* guardian in his stead, and that proviso he considered to be injurious, as it gave a very unjust advantage to the non-resident magistrate, and would create a feeling of ill-will among the resident magistrates who were excluded from the board of guardians by the presence of a non-resident magistrate's agent. He therefore thought that the House ought to dissent from this portion of the Lords' amendments. He then proposed that those amendments be read.

On the amendment limiting the area of rating to the electoral divisions being read, and on motion that it be retained,

Sir DENHAM NORREYS moved as an amendment that the House do agree to it.

Mr. STAFFORD O'BRIEN supported the Lords' amendment, and thanked the Government for the course which it had pursued in proposing that the House should assent to it.

Sir J. GRAHAM had given his support to the clause as it was originally framed by her Majesty's Government, because he considered it to be a just and politic arrangement. He expressed his sorrow that Lord J. Russell was now prepared to depart from that arrangement, because he was convinced that the amendment of the Lords would materially impair the future success of the bill. He considered that the people of England had a great interest in retaining the original clause; for if, in the present state of Ireland, you rendered the burden of the rates intolerable upon the towns of Ireland by driving into them the paupers of the rural districts, that burden would soon be transferred to the shoulders of the people of England. Already the municipal corporations of Ireland had found it cheaper to give the paupers a small sum of money to convey themselves to England than to maintain them either in or out of the workhouses in Ireland. Already Liverpool and Bristol and other ports on the western coasts had been flooded with Irish paupers; and the evil of such a system was increasing so fast that it would require the active intervention of Parliament in the next session. Still he would rather meet that evil at present than run the risk of losing this bill altogether; and he, therefore, should give his very reluctant assent to this amendment of the Lords.

Sir G. GREY had not modified in the slightest degree the opinions which he had formerly expressed on this subject. He concurred in the main with the observations of Sir J. Graham, and observed that if the bill should work as Sir James anticipated, Parliament must legislate upon it again in the next session.

Sir R. INGLIS thought that the House ought to reject this amendment in the first instance, and to ask the Lords for a conference.

After some observations from Lord C. HAMILTON and Mr. BELLEVILLE,

Lord GEORGE BENTINCK said he could not see how this amendment would flood England with paupers from Ireland more than the original clause; for the paupers of that country must be supported in it either by union districts or by electoral divisions.

Sir H. W. BARRON regarded the amendment as an improvement upon the bill.

Mr. CURTIS thought that the House of Lords would not dare to prevent the passage of this bill this session in some shape or other. There was no reason, therefore, why they should assent to the amendment to save the bill.

Mr. P. SCROPE contended that electoral rating would be a strong encouragement to the clearance system, which was now carried on to a frightful extent in Ireland. He mentioned a case in which an Irish landlord had absolutely burnt a house over the head of a tenant in order to drive him from his estate; and then entered into the details of several other cases—all of which, if true, evinced great inhumanity on the part of the landed proprietors of Ireland.

Mr. SHEIL protested against this amendment as member for Dungarvon, and regretted excessively that it had been introduced into the bill. At this moment the poor-rates in Dungarvon were 4s. 6d. in the pound, and were only 2d. in the country districts twenty miles from it. The case was precisely the same in other borough towns in Ireland; and he attributed it to the fact that Ireland had sixty-four county, and only forty-one borough members. Thus the interests of the towns were always sacrificed to that of the rural districts in Ireland.

Mr. B. OSBORNE would support any measure which went nearer to a national rating than the present system. All the credit of passing the Irish poor-law was due, not to the Government, but to Mr. P. Scrope, who had been hammering at it night after night for years past. That hon. gentleman was, however, taking a very grievous responsibility on himself when he read a chapter out of the registry of horrors, and indulged in his taste for romance by denouncing landlords for burning houses over the heads of their tenants.

Sir B. HALL showed that the statements which Mr. P. Scrope had made respecting the extensive clearances

now going forward in Ireland were not mere romance, as Mr. Osborne asserted, by reading a Parliamentary paper, from which it appeared that 600 ejectments were served at Ballina in the month of January, 1847. He then proceeded to condemn the Lords' amendment, and to reply at some length to the arguments urged in its defence by Lord Monteagle and Lord Abinger. He made one of his usual pungent attacks on the Irish landlords, and concluded by expressing a hope that, if ministers agreed to this amendment, which would lead to the transmission of flocks of Irish paupers to England, they would bring in a bill to render the removal of them back to Ireland more easy, and to place the burden of that removal on the property of Ireland.

The attack called up Sir H. BARRON, Mr. B. OSBORNE, and Mr. CALLAGHAN, who all wished to reply to his observations, but were compelled by the speaker to limit themselves to mere explanation.

After a few words from Mr. WATSON and Mr. MACARTHY, condemnatory of the Lords' amendment, the gallery was cleared for a division, and the numbers were—

For Sir D. Norreys' motion	16
Against it	80
Majority against it	64

The Lords' amendment was then agreed to in this instance, as well as in every other, except in the 17th clause, from which, as Lord J. Russell proposed, the House dissented.

On the proposition to agree to the 18th clause, Sir R. FERGUSON moved to introduce certain words in it affecting the power of the auditors. The motion was opposed by the Government, and negatived by a majority of 73 over 19 voices.

#### THE LANDED PROPERTY (IRELAND) BILL.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER then moved the consideration of the Lords' amendments on the Landed Property Bill, and in so doing alluded to the declaration of the Speaker, that some of them were of such a nature that the House could not agree to them consistently with a regard to its privileges. The Lords had inserted in the bill clauses giving power to apply the money to be advanced to the construction of buildings to which the House was of opinion that it ought not to be applied. Now application had been made for the whole sum of £1,500,000 for the purpose of draining and reclaiming waste lands. If there should be any surplus not applied for in the next session, the House might then determine whether it would apply it to the construction of grist mills, or of other buildings. The other amendments of the Lords were improvements to the bill.

Mr. F. FRENCH complained that this bill was quite unavailable to a quarter of the landed property of Ireland, and lamented that that quarter was the most distressed part of Ireland—namely, the western coasts of it.

Lord G. BENTINCK could not understand why the House should refuse to waive its privileges in this as it had on the last occasion.

Mr. LABOUCHERE reminded the House that there was a wide distinction between the two cases, as the one related to local taxation levied for local purposes, and the other to national funds to be applied to national purposes. On constitutional grounds he objected to the waiving of the privileges of the House in the present instance; for if the House once permitted the appropriation of its funds to be altered by the House of Lords, it would be impossible to prevent such appropriation from being imitated hereafter; and the consequence would be that their control over the public purse would be endangered, if it were not ultimately lost.

After speeches from Mr. NEWDEGATE and Mr. MACKENZIE in support of Lord G. Bentinck's views, and from Mr. GOULBURN, Mr. LEFROY, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, and Mr. M. O'CONNELL, in defence of the privileges of the House, the objectionable amendments of the Lords were not agreed to. The others were then agreed to and passed.

#### DESTITUTE POOR (IRELAND) BILL.

On the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the House resolved itself into a committee on the Destitute Poor (Ireland) Bill.

In the committee the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, after reminding the House that at an early period of the session he had obtained leave from the House to raise £300,000 on the security of the rates in Ireland, and that he had subsequently obtained a grant of £500,000 from the Consolidated Fund to meet the destitution which then prevailed in that country, observed that he now came forward to propose to the committee that he should be permitted to raise a further sum of £600,000 on the security of the rates, and that he should be allowed to call for the advance of it from the Consolidated Fund in order to supply the destitution of Ireland until the next harvest. He had already informed the House that the advances made under former acts of Parliament relative to public works amounted since August last to £4,500,000. That system, however, had been brought nearly to a close; and with the exception of twenty-seven or twenty-eight electoral districts, the new system of relief had been brought into operation throughout the whole of Ireland. He was happy to state, that wherever the gentry of Ireland acted cordially in the spirit of that system, it had been productive of the greatest improvement. The Public Works Act had been abused, he was very sorry to say, by all classes in Ireland. The relief committees, instead of rigidly revising the lists, had only added numbers to numbers, and the consequence was, that upwards of 700,000 persons had been placed on the public works. The Government had found it impossible at first to get persons withdrawn from the public works; and it was not till the 20th of March that it had succeeded in obtaining the forcible reduction of their numbers. By that reduction the Government had got the spring crops sown. The Government had since made another reduction, and he was not sure that it would have been able to make it if it had not threatened to stop all the works on the 1st of May. The result had been that the expenditure of the public works had been diminished from the sum of £259,000, expended weekly in March last, down to £53,000, expended weekly at present. The new system



of relief was now in operation in 1,900 out of 2,050 electoral divisions, and we were now affording 2,253,000 rations a day in Ireland. After stating that there was every reason to believe that the system would be altogether successful, he concluded by moving a resolution that £600,000 should be advanced from the Consolidated Fund for the purposes which he had already stated, and by declaring that, if before Parliament separated it should appear to be necessary to take another vote for those purposes, he should come down to the House and ask for it in the confident hope that he should obtain it.

In reply to a question from Sir J. GRAHAM, The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated that he could not answer off hand the daily cost of the rations; but the sum which it was calculated would be required for them between the 24th of May and the close of next December was £2,651,000. He understood that rates had been struck, or were proposed to be struck, in all the unions were the relief system was in work, but he had not yet received any account that such rates had been levied.

Some discussion then took place, in which Sir J. GRAHAM, Mr. AGLIONBY, Mr. LABOUCHERE, and Mr. ROEBUCK joined. The latter gentleman attacked the Irish landlords for the avidity with which they grasped at the eleemosynary offerings of Great Britain and their own country, and the Government for its folly in making a futile attempt to find food and employment for the destitute population of Ireland.

Sir J. GRAHAM observed, that he could not regard the statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer as a cheering statement. If the expenditure which he had detailed was still necessary, it was a most alarming amount. The rations must cost £600,000 a month, or £7,500,000 a year; and that was in addition to £4,500,000 already advanced to Ireland.

Lord J. RUSSELL entered into a statement of great length and power to show that the system of relief adopted by the Government was not mischievous, that it had not failed, and that we were bound to make an attempt both to feed and to employ the people of Ireland in their present destitution. In spite of the gloominess of our present prospects, there was no reason to anticipate that when these distresses had passed away, and when the beneficial effects of the Poor-law should have made themselves felt, Ireland would not be placed in a better position for availing herself of her natural advantages than ever she had enjoyed during any previous period of her history.

Sir D. NORREYS availed himself of the opportunity to deliver an elaborate dissertation on the present condition and future prospects of Ireland.

After a few words from Mr. ROEBUCK, the resolution was agreed to.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS, on Monday night, the Factory Bill went through committee, and the Army Service Bill was read a third time, after a vehement protest by the Marquis of Londonderry.

THE BATTLE which has been going on for some time between the Great Western and London and the North Western companies, for the possession of the Oxford and Birmingham Railway, has ended in the House of Commons in favour of the former. Not only was the decision of the committee in its favour, but the House, when the question was brought before it, decided in its behalf by a majority of five to one.

THE AGRICULTURAL PEST.—We attended the anniversary meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society on Saturday, and the faces of all seemed gladdened with the benign influence of the glorious sunshine which is now making up for the severities of a tedious winter, and cheering the hearts of millions with the hope of a bountiful harvest, and its happy consequences, an ample supply of food for the ensuing winter. On leaving the room after the business of the day was over, we encountered a friend from Suffolk, an extensive and highly intelligent farmer; and the usual civilities having passed, we observed, "Well! you have beautiful weather now." "Oh, very bad," was the response. Expecting that the wireworm, or some other destructive enemy of the crops had become prevalent in the locality, we rejoined, "Indeed! how is that?" Reader, what think you was the reply? "We are eaten up with game, and you know we cannot get over that." What! thought we, is it to grow food for wild animals, while human beings are starving, that the funds of this truly valuable society, the exertions of the influential and talented individuals who take an active interest in its management, and the labours of the practical farmers who devote time and experience to assist in its welfare, are applied? But such is, nevertheless, the melancholy fact, that hares and rabbits devour that food for want of which families may pine, and ultimately sink into a premature grave, through want and disease.—*Mark Lane Express*.

THE RAVAGES OF THE GAME around Blenheim are loudly complained of. We are assured that it is so destructive that some good corn land will not produce a bushel to the acre. In addition to this sad loss of human food, the Duke of Marlborough has some hundreds of acres of corn-growing land in his occupation which has not the least aspect of being planted. Yet a poor ignorant boy is fined 11s. 6d.—perhaps nearly a month's wages—for taking the eggs in a nest of these destroyers of human food. One law for the rich and another for the poor with a witness!—*Oxford Chronicle*.

DEATHS OF THREE ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIESTS FROM FEVER.—Typhus fever is alarmingly prevalent at Leeds. The Rev. H. Walsley, senior Catholic priest at Leeds, and Catholic dean of the district of York, was seized with the fever on Sunday week, and died on Thursday. The Rev. Mr. Metcalfe, who went to Leeds within the last three weeks, temporarily to supply the place of the late Rev. Richard Watson, has also fallen a victim. He died on Friday afternoon. At Liverpool the Rev. Dr. Appleton, of St. Peter's, Seel-street, died of the same fever on Wednesday; and another priest at Liverpool, the Rev. Mr. Gilbert, lies dangerously ill, with little hope of recovery.—*Seefield Independent*.

MR. O'CONNELL'S FUNERAL OBSEQUIES.—A letter from Genoa of the 20th, in the *Gazette de Lyons*, says:—"Yesterday, the body of O'Connell was transported to the church of Delle Vigne, where his funeral obsequies were celebrated. A considerable crowd filled the church, amongst whom were many of the chief persons of the city. All the consuls, except the English, were present. The consul of the United States was in his official costume. The body is to be placed in a *chapelle ardente* until removed to Ireland. On the urn in which his heart has been placed is the following inscription,—'Daniel O'Connell, natus Kerry, obiit Genue, die 15 Maii, 1847. Etatis sue ann. LXXII.'"

MUNIFICENT DONATION.—W. Beckett, Esq., M.P. for Leeds, on the part of himself and the other heirs to his deceased brother, Mr. Christopher Beckett, has handed to Dr. Hook the sum of £1,000, to be applied to the following purposes:—1. That grants be made in aid of erecting new schools in such places as appear to require an extension of the means of education, to the amount of £100 in cases when the accommodation is intended for more than 300 children, and £50 when it is intended for less. 2. That, in order to enable existing schools to obtain Government aid in the way of annual allowance, grants be made in aid of existing schoolmasters' residences on the same principle, in regard to the grant, as is laid down in the preceding proposition. And 3. That grants be made for the enlargement of existing schools, wherever any such necessity shall be proved, in the proportion of not more than one-third of the proposed cost.

Mr. Joseph Summers Brookhurst, a clergyman of the Established Church, in full orders, was committed to a month's imprisonment in the Marylebone house of correction, on Saturday last, for committing a nuisance and assaulting a policeman.

THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT has addressed a demand to the different states of the German confederation, for a conference on postal reform, to take place at Dresden in the course of the summer.

#### GLEANINGS.

On the Derby day, twenty-four immense trains, conveying nearly 100,000 persons, left London for Epsom.

Diogenes, being asked of what beast the bite was most dangerous, answered—"Of wild beasts, that of a slanderer; of tame, that of a flatterer."

It is stated that the potatoe blight has again made its appearance in the Isle of Wight; the black dew on the leaves was seen on Friday morning.

HINT TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"Brevity is the life of a newspaper." The parting words of a worthy mechanic in Cincinnati were, "Give us short articles." Correspondents must remember this. We claim the prerogative of writing all the long, dull articles in the paper. Correspondents must be short and spicy. A long communication has not half the chance of publication that a small one has.—*National Era* (Washington, U.S.)

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—It is said that a great railway man has borrowed £100,000 for two years, at ten per cent. per annum.

It is remarked of the Chinese language, that there is not a word in it that expresses the true idea of sin, and the only word which comes near it is one signifying a breach of politeness.

A correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* says, if those whose houses are invested with cockroaches and crickets would pour a little strong vinegar down the crevices and holes where they conceal themselves, they would not be further troubled with them.

Count d'Orsay has presented his statuette of O'Connell to the Committee of the Central Relief Society in Dublin, with the mould and necessary apparatus for taking casts.

A letter from St. Petersburg states that M. Rimsinor, a great Russian proprietor, has presented their freedom to 8,000 serfs of both sexes belonging to him.

We find from the country papers that in several provincial towns when news has been received of a fall of price in Mark Lane, the bellman has been sent round to announce the welcome intelligence.

The *Perth Courier* states that the workmen on the Scottish Central Railway, near that town, at a depth of sixteen feet came to a stratum of peat, bearing all the indications of having once been the surface of the earth.

A chemist in New York not long since analysed a bottle of imported champagne, sold as pure, and found in it one quarter of an ounce of sugar of lead.

Roman catholic children will be excluded from the Edinburgh industrial schools, as the directors have resolved on scripture instruction, founded on the authorised version of the Bible.

At a late meeting of the Edinburgh section of the General Relief Committee, Mr. J. Gordon stated that at least £10,000 would be sent from India for the Highlands alone.—*Inverness Courier*.

GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION OF SOUP.—A small consignment of "gun cotton" reached the General in Bangalore, in January last, having been sent to him from England as a curiosity. It was exhibited at table to a large dinner-party, and all were anxious to witness an explosion; but the General, thinking it better to defer the experiment until the cloth was removed, popped it under his warm soup-plate, and went on with his meal. A moment or two afterwards, a slight puff was heard, and the General's soup was impartially distributed among his guests, to their no small consternation and discomfort. But when it was found that they were all more frightened than hurt, "the table was in a roar."

EXTRAORDINARY LONGEVITY.—There is living at present in Baronscourt, within seven miles of Omagh, a man named James Taggart, who has arrived at the patriarchal age of 121 years; he is able to walk into Omagh and transact business, and, what is equally astonishing, his son, who resides in Omagh, has been a commercial traveller for seventy years, and is now in the ninety-ninth year of his age. He retains all his faculties, and has not a grey hair in his head. He visits his town on business once a month.—*Erne Packet*.

"CAN THE ETHIOPIAN CHANGE HIS SKIN?"—A QUESTION SATISFACTORILY ANSWERED.—In the Alexandrian correspondence of the *Times* of yesterday, we find the fol-

lowing:—"The extraordinary fact of a black woman turning white has recently occurred at Cairo. The woman is married to a black soldier belonging to Ibrahim Pasha's guard, and, according to the evidence brought forward, it is during the last two years that her black skin peeled off by degrees and without any inconvenience to herself, and has been replaced by a white skin. Her features distinctly belong to the Ethiopian race, and her flat nose, thick projecting lips, woolly hair, peculiar cheek-bone, accent, and the shape of her feet, all denote her origin. Five European medical men at Cairo have certified to the above facts. The woman is of about forty years of age, has always enjoyed very tolerable health, and comes from the province of Sowauli, in Zanzibar, in the dominions of the Emperor of Muscat."

UNEASY LIES THE HEAD THAT WEARS A CROWN.—So said Shakspeare, and so feels Louis Philippe—at least if we may believe the following statement of the *Paris National*:—"The press has sometimes alluded to the formidable preparations exhibited, every afternoon, to the population of Paris, for the guard of the Tuileries. The imprudence of a sentinel, who fired a loaded musket by accident, and set in motion the inmates of the palace, with all the guard, called public attention to those precautions, as injudicious as they are unnecessary. Is it not strange that the Tuileries should be transformed into a citadel, through which nocturnal patroles perambulate, surrounded by official and non-official functionaries with loaded muskets and all the insignia of war? The palace is, in fact, occupied every day by a battalion of infantry, not to speak of two posts of the National Guard, a picket of cavalry, and mounted municipal guards. At night, sixty sentinels may be counted, not comprising half-a-dozen special guards of the palace, who patrol the garden, armed with sundry barrelled blunderbusses, and four others, who remain on guard under the pavilion of the clock. It is further to be remarked, that the musket of the troops of the line are loaded, but not those of the National Guard. There thus exists, in a period of perfect peace, a permanent camp, armed, and completely on a war establishment, as if we were in presence of an enemy. It is not without danger that loaded fire-arms can be thus entrusted to sentinels, and that citizens are abandoned to the mercy of soldiers frequently ignorant, and who are not over precise in the execution of their duty. We are entitled to express our uneasiness on this subject, when it is recollected, that one afternoon, at half-past two o'clock, a sentinel, placed in the garden of the Tuileries, after some altercation, fired at a man walking on the pavement of the Rue de Rivoli, and killed him, without any form of trial; neither could the murder be justified under the pretext of self defence."

COLERIDGE v. KNOWLES.—"LAW-SUIT" EXTRAORDINARY!—Thursday being the Queen's birthday, the judges in London appeared in full-bottomed wigs. The Queen's counsel were also in full dress, and wore full-bottomed wigs and their official gowns. In the Bail Court, Mr. Knowles, Q.C., appeared without his full dress and full-bottomed wig. Mr. Justice Coleridge did not at first notice this, but asked him if he had anything to move. The learned gentleman accordingly rose to move—which excited a titter among his learned brethren. This attracted the Judge's attention to the fact that Mr. Knowles was not in finery; upon which Mr. Justice Coleridge said, "Oh, what have I been about?—I must have been dreaming when I thought I saw Mr. Knowles—Mr. Knowles is not in court" [laughter]. Mr. Knowles (pointing to the highly ornamental dress of Mr. Crowther, who sat near him):—"My lord, I could not wear this dress, because— Mr. Justice Coleridge:—"Oh, never mind! Mr. Knowles is not in Court—it was my mistake. I was dreaming, that's all" [loud laughter]. The ordinary business of the court then proceeded.

CASE OF SOMNAMBULISM.—Altogether, the most interesting case of somnambulism on record is that of a young ecclesiastic, the narrative of which, from the immediate communication of an Archbishop of Bordeaux, is given under the head of "Somnambulism" in the French *Encyclopædia*. This young ecclesiastic, when the Archbishop was at the same seminary, used to rise every night, and write out either sermons or pieces of music. To study his condition, the Archbishop betook himself several nights to the chamber of the young man, where he made the following observations:—"The young man used to rise, to take paper, and to write. Before he wrote music, he would take a stick, and rule the lines with it. He wrote the notes, together with the words corresponding with them, with perfect correctness. Or when he had written the words too wide he altered them. The notes that were to be black he filled in after he had completed the whole. After completing a sermon, he read it aloud from beginning to end. If any passage displeased him he erased it, and wrote the amended passage correctly over the other; on one occasion he had to substitute the word "adorable" for "divin," but he did not omit to alter the preceding "ce" into "cet," by adding the letter "t" with exact precision to the word first written. To ascertain whether he used his eyes, the Archbishop interposed a sheet of pasteboard between the writing and his face. He took not the least notice, but went on writing as before. The limitation of his perceptions to what he was thinking about was very curious. A bit of aniseed cake that he had sought for he eat approvingly; but when, on another occasion, a piece of the same cake was put in his mouth, he spat it out without observation. The following instance of the dependence of his perceptions upon, or rather their subordination to, his preconceived ideas, is truly wonderful. It is to be observed, that he always knew when his pen had ink in it. Likewise, if they adroitly changed his papers when he was writing he knew it, if the sheet substituted was of different size from the former, and he appeared embarrassed in that case; but if the fresh sheet of paper which was substituted for that written on was exactly of the same size with the former, he appeared not to be aware of the change, and he would continue to read off his composition from the blank sheet of paper as fluently as when the manuscript itself lay before him; nay, more, he would continue his corrections and introduce the amended passage, writing it upon exactly the place on the blank sheet which it would have occupied on the written page.—*Blackwood's Magazine*.

PARLIAMENT'S OMNIPOTENCE OVER GRAMMAR.—An Act of Parliament has been pronounced (some think profanely) omnipotent. Our legislators seem to assume the character of omnipotence, if we may judge from one of the clauses in the Police Bill, just printed. Females may be of the masculine gender—plural may be singular—and two may be a dozen! Here is the clause:—"Words importing the singular number shall include the plural number, and words importing the plural number shall include the singular number. Words importing the masculine gender shall include females. The word 'person' shall include a corporation, whether aggregate or sole. The word 'lands' shall include messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments of any tenure. The word 'street' shall extend to and include any road, square, court, alley, and thoroughfare, or public passage, within the limits of the special act. The expression 'two justices' shall be understood to mean two or more justices met and acting together."



## BIRTHS.

May 22, Mrs. PORTER, Parkstone, Poole, of a son.  
May 23, at Alnwick, the wife of Mr. GEORGE RICHARDS, Independent minister, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

May 12, at the chapel in Mare-street, Hackney, by F. A. Cox, D.D., LL.D., Mr. WILLIAM GOODMAN, B.A., of Andover, Hants, minister, to MARY, third daughter of J. J. LUNTLEY, Esq., of the Triangle, Hackney.

May 20, at the Independent Chapel, Kingston, Surrey, by Mr. J. Stockbridge, minister, Mr. THOMAS STOCKBRIDGE, of Melhoam, Cambs, to MARY, eldest daughter of James RUFF, Esq., of Hampton Wick, Middlesex.

May 20, at the Independent Chapel, Belper, Mr. THOMAS EVANS, of Higher Broughton, to SARAH, eldest daughter of the late Thomas LOMAS, Esq., surgeon, Belper.

May 24, at Hope Chapel, Salford, by Dr. Halley, Mr. JOHN HARRISON, pastor of the Congregational Church, Heywood, to ELLEN, second daughter of James DILWORTH, Esq., of Islington-house, Salford.

May 24, at Hatherlow, Cheshire, by Mr. Thomas Coward, Mr. JAMES HENRY HOPE to Miss ELIZABETH GRATELIX.

May 26, at St. John's, Hackney, Dr. WILHELM IHNE, of Elberfeld, Rhenish Prussia, to MARY, third daughter of the late John ALLEN, Esq., of Hackney.

May 26, at Castlecroft Independent Chapel, by Mr. W. R. Thorburn, A.M., minister, Mr. DAVID SPENCER, of Heywood, late of Bury, to Miss FRANCES PALMER, late of Cheetham-hill.

May 27, at Belvoir-street Chapel, Leicester, by the pastor, Mr. J. P. Murrell, THOMAS, fourth son of Mr. John BEALES, to ELIZA, eldest daughter of the late Mr. William BREWARD, both of that town.

May 28, at Littlemoor Chapel, Glossop, by Mr. T. Atkin, minister, Mr. ROBERT ECCLES, of Hill-end, Mottram, to Mrs. MARY CLARKSON, of Chisworth.

May 29, at Victoria-street Chapel, Derby, by the pastor, Mr. John Corbin, Mr. EDWIN MOSELEY to Miss SARAH WEBSTER, both of Derby.

## DEATHS.

May 22, at Halesworth, Mr. WILLIAM LINCOLNE, aged 58. He was a consistent member and deacon of the Independent Church in that town for nearly thirty years.

May 24, at Armitage-bridge, near Huddersfield, of consumption, aged 28 years, MARY, second daughter of Mr. Richard HORN. She fought the good fight, kept the faith, and endured to the end.

May 26, at Maida-hill, near London, aged 19 years, EMILY, second daughter of Mr. Charles COLLINS, formerly of Caldwell, near Kidderminster.

May 27, at Westbury, Wilts, in the 97th year of her age, Miss FRANCIS SINGER. She had been a member of the church assembling at the Lower Meeting sixty-one years.

May 27, at Kimbolton, Hunts, aged 29, LUCY CATHERINE, the beloved wife of Mr. Joseph BAINES. Her end was peace.

May 28, after more than two years' painful sufferings from a disease of the heart and lungs, endured with Christian patience and submission, HARRIET, the beloved wife of Mr. E. REEVE, minister, Hales Owen.

## TRADE AND COMMERCE.

## Friday, May 28.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

Rose Cottage Chapel, Llantilio, Crossness, Monmouthshire.

## BANKRUPTS.

BRIDGE, WILLIAM, late of New Romney, but now of Folkestone, upholsterer, June 4, July 10: solicitors, Messrs. Butterfield and Venour, 5, Gray's-inn-square; and Messrs. Furleys and Mercer, Ashford, Kent.

COX, HENRY BLACKBURN, Coventry, licensed victualler, June 10, July 7: solicitors, Messrs. Mottram and Knowles, Birmingham.

HARDWICK, THOMAS, Dunstable, grocer, June 4, July 9: solicitor, Mr. T. Orchard, 15, Hatton-garden.

HUBBS, GEORGE, Newport, Isle of Wight, tailor, June 7, July 5: solicitors, Messrs. Wilde and Co., College-hill.

JEFFRIES, JOSEPH, Kingswood Hill, Gloucestershire, tailor, June 11, July 15: solicitors, Messrs. Reed and Co., Friday-street, London; and Mr. C. G. Heaven, Bristol.

KAY, CHARLES, Wakefield, manufacturer, June 8, and July 13, solicitor, Mr. Clarke, Chancery-lane, London; Mr. T. Ramsden, Wakefield; and Mr. Cariss, Leeds.

LOUGDON, LEWIS, Barnet, coach builder, June 4, July 9: solicitor, Mr. Branscomb, Wine-office-court, Fleet-street.

POLAND, JOHN, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, furrier, June 4, July 5: solicitor, Mr. Fitch, Union-street, Borough.

PROSSER, JOHN, 61, Piccadilly goldsmith, and of 7, Park-side, Knightsbridge, June 11, July 9: solicitor, Mr. Eicum, 187, Blackfriars-road.

ROLLASON, GEORGE THOMAS, Birmingham, glass dealer, June 15, July 13: solicitors, Mr. G. Vincent, 9, King's Bench-walk, Temple, London; and Mr. T. R. Hodgson, Birmingham.

THWAITE, ELIZABETH, Oldham, machine maker, June 14, and 28: solicitors, Messrs. Clarke and Co., 20, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London; and Mr. Summerville, Oldham.

WELSH, JOHN, Carlisle, tailor, June 8, July 13: solicitors, Mr. Edwin Hough, Carlisle; Mr. J. T. Hoyle, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and Messrs. Capes and Stuart, Field-court, Gray's-inn, London.

WILKIN, RICHARD, late of Liverpool, and Beddgelert, Merionethshire, ship-broker, June 11, July 6: solicitors, Messrs. Bridger and Co., London-wall; and Mr. T. Dodge, Liverpool.

WINK, JAMES, Bramham, Yorkshire, joiner, June 10, July 6: solicitors, Mr. Fiddiey, Temple, London; and Messrs. Barr and Co., Leeds.

## SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

SMITH, WILLIAM, Glasgow, card maker, June 3 and 24.

## DIVIDENDS.

John Cross Humby, 102, Blackfriars-road, and Northampton, boot and shoe maker, first div. of 8d.; at 12, Birchin-lane, May 31, and two following Mondays—Francis Henry Bourquin, Northampton-square, Clerkenwell, watch manufacturer, first div. of 2s. 6d.; at 12, Birchin-lane, May 31, and two following Mondays—William Farwell, 219, Blackfriars-road, clothier, first div. of 2s.; at 12, Birchin-lane, May 31, and two following Mondays—James Pritchard, Seymour-place, Camden-town, butcher, first div. of 9d.; at 2, Basinghall-street, any Wednesday—Robert Pettigrew, jun., of Woolwich, tailor, third div. of 2s. 3d.; at 2, Basinghall-street, any Wednesday—Thomas Roberts, Blackman-street, Southwark, linen draper, second div. of 8d.; at 2, Basinghall-street, any Wednesday—Samuel Metcalfe Latham, Dover, banker, second div. of 3s. 4d.; at 2, Basinghall-street, May 29 and 31, or any subsequent Wednesday—William Miller, Manchester, commission agent, first div. of 2s. 6d.; at 72, George-street, Manchester, June 1, and any Tuesday—Henry Charles, Manchester, commission agent, first div. of 6d.; at 72, George-street, Manchester, June 1, and any Tuesday.

## TUESDAY, JUNE 1.

## BANKRUPTS.

BURGESS, WILLIAM HENRY, late of Harp-lane, Tower-street, but now of Skinner-street, Somers'-town, and of 39, Great Tower-street, grocer, June 11, July 9: solicitors, Messrs. J. and J. Gole, 49, Lime-street, Leadenhall-street.

DAVIS, WILLIAM, Preston, Lancashire, timber merchant, June 11, July 2: solicitors, Messrs. Norris and Co., 20, Bedford-row, London; and Messrs. Howard and Harrison, Preston.

GLEE, JOSEPH, Derby, victualler, June 11, July 2: solicitors, Mr. Scargill, Hatton-garden, London; and Mr. St. G. Smith, Derby.

HILL, FREDERICK, and MONKHOUSE, WILLIAM CAM, Montagu-cloze, Southwark, wharfers, June 10, July 9: solicitors, Messrs. Willoughby, and Co., Clifford's-inn.

HILLS, EDWIN, St. Mary's-road, Peckham, charcoal burner, June 15, July 13: solicitors, Messrs. Holme and Co, New-inn; and Mr. T. Mellich, Godalming, Surrey.

HITCHIN, SAMUEL, Oxford-street, draper, June 8, July 13: solicitors, Messrs. Reed and Co., Friday-street, Cheapside.

LETHBRIDGE, EDNEZER, Plymouth, Devon, merchant, June 15, July 7: solicitors, Mr. J. Kelly, Plymouth; and Mr. J. Stodgon, Southernhay, Exeter.

PERRY, CHARLES HENRY, Liverpool, baker, June 14, July 19: solicitors, Messrs. Chester and Co., 11, Staple-inn, London; and Messrs. Morecroft and Son, 3, Clayton-square, Liverpool.

SARSON, THOMAS JAMES, 1, Brunswick-place, City-road, vinegar dealer, June 11, July 13: solicitor, Mr. Weeks, Tokenhouse-yard.

SAVAGE, CYPRIAS, Chesterfield, Derbyshire, builder, June 11, July

2: solicitors, Mr. C. S. B. Busby, Chesterfield; and Messrs. Palmer and Co., 24, Bedford-row, London.

SHERATON, RALPH, Ison-green, Notts, cabinet maker, June 11, July 2: solicitors, Messrs. Jones and Co., John-street, Bedford-row, London; and Mr. Brown, Nottingham.

SLY, STEPHEN, 10, Hinde-court, Fleet-street, engraver, June 12, July 24: solicitor, Mr. Buchanan, 8, Basinghall-street.

SPRAY, JOHN, Carlton, Notts, framesmith, June 11, July 2: solicitor, Mr. Patchett, Nottingham.

STRONG SIDNEY, 65, Watling-street, cigar manufacturer, June 8, July 13: solicitor, Mr. Gill, Harrington-street, Hampstead-road.

SYKES, WILLIAM, Old and New Catherine-wheel-yards, Bishops-gate-street, and of 17, Saville-place, Mile-end, June 14, July 12: solicitor, Mr. Glynes, Crescent, America-square.

## SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

BERTHAM, JOHN, PRIMERROSE, June 7, 28.

## DIVIDENDS.

John Gillinder, Sunderland, ironmonger, second div. of 4d.; at 67, Grey-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, any Saturday—Joseph Hall, Carlisle, innkeeper, second div. of 5s.; at 57, Grey-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, any Saturday—William Seddon and Francis Jordan, St. Helen's, Lancashire, millers, second div. of 11d.; at 1, Liver-court, Liverpool, any Monday—John Weston, Liverpool, merchant, fourth div. of 8d.; at 1, Liver-court, Liverpool, any Monday—Jesse Hall, Rochdale, sharebroker, first div. of 1s. 13d.; at 72, George-street, Manchester, any Tuesday—Henry Copner, Ludlow, Shropshire, mercer, first div. of 6s.; at 72, George-street, Manchester, any Tuesday—Livingston and Brittain, Manchester, plumbers, final div. of 73d.; at 72, George-street, Manchester, any Tuesday—Benjamin Dawson, Buersall, Lancashire, woollen manufacturer, first div. of 2s. 9d.; at 72, George-street, Manchester, any Tuesday—Frederick Lane Homer, Manchester, merchant, first div. of 8d.; at 72, George-street, Manchester, any Tuesday—Charles Maxwell Wilkinsson, Ulverston, Lancashire, spirit merchant, first div. of 2s. 6d.; payable at 35, George-street, Manchester, any Tuesday—George Strutton, Chester, hotel-keeper, second div. of 24d., and first and second div. of 3s. 84d. on new proofs; at 35, George-street, Manchester, any Tuesday—Henry James Palmer, Wantage, Berkshire, grocer, final div. of 20s.; at 13, Old Jewry, this day and two following Wednesdays—Christopher Blackmore, of 10, Cork-street, tailor, second div. of 1s. 9d.; at 12, Abchurch-lane, June 5, and two subsequent Saturdays—John Dodgson, Bishops-gate-street-without, and Moor-lane, ironmonger, first div. of 14s.; at 12, Abchurch-lane, May 29, and three subsequent Saturdays—Henry Marsland, Borden, Cheshire, silk throwster, first div. of 3s. 73d.; at 45, George-street, Manchester, any Tuesday—William Brook, Manchester, and Goldsmith-street, City, stuff merchant, first div. of 34d.; at 35, George-street, Manchester, any Tuesday—Matthew Burton, and Benjamin Shoen, late of Manchester, cotton spinners, first div. of 3s. 14d.; at 35, George-street, Manchester, any Tuesday—William Halliwell, of Lower Darwin, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer, second div. of 3d.; at 35, George-street, Manchester, any Tuesday—Edward Hopewell and Anthony Thacker, Leadenhall-street, outfitters, div. of 3s.; at 9, King's Arms-yard, Moorgate-street, June 3, and three following Thursdays.

## BRITISH FUNDS.

	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per cent. Consols	87½	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½
Ottio for Account	87½	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½
5 per cent. Reduced	86½	87	87½	87½	87½	87½
New 3½ per cent.	87	88½	88½	89	89½	89½
Long Annuities	9	9	8½	9½	9½	9½
Bank Stock	189	190½	192	195½	196	184½
India Stock	—	—	241	244	—	244
Exchequer Bills	par	par	3 p	3 p	1 p	—
India Bonds	2 p	2 p	—	3 p	2 p	2 dis

## FOREIGN FUNDS.

Belgian	98	Mexican	21½
Brazilian	86	Peruvian	39½
Buenos Ayres	43½	Portuguese 5 per cent.	81
Columbian	16	Ditto converted	33
Danish	86½	Russian	112
Dutch 2½ per cent.	56½	Spanish Active	23½
Ditto 4 per cent.	90½	Ditto Passive	4½
French 3 per cent.	77½	Ditto Deferred	17½

## MARKETS.

## MARK LANE, MONDAY, May 31.

The supply of English Wheat by land-carriage samples this morning was one of the smallest received since harvest. There was a fair attendance of millers, both town and country. The whole of the English was cleared off, at a reduction of 12s. per qr. upon the rates of this day 8s. per qr., and business to some extent was done in foreign, at a decline of 8s. per qr., where sellers would submit to the same. Malt and Barley is neglected; grinding, 2s. to 3s. per qr. lower. Beans and Peas are 3s. to 4s. per qr. cheaper. The Oat trade was heavy, at a decline of 1s. to 2s. per qr.—Flour.—The top price of town-made was reduced to 75s.; few holders of barrels were inclined to submit to any material reduction.

Wheat, Red	80 to 88	Peas, Hog	56 to 59
New	85 to 90	Maple	57 to 62
White	85 to 90	Boilers	62 to 64
New	88 to 92	Beans, Ticks	49 to 51
Flour, per sack (Town)	70 to 75	Pigeon	56 to 60
Barley	45 to 48	Harrow	52 to 53
Malt	57 to 60	Oats, Feed	33 to 37
Malt, Ordinary	68 to 70	Fine	35 to 40
Pale	75 to 76	Potato	— to —
Rye	60 to 63	Potato	35 to 37

## WEEKLY AVERAGE.

Wheat	84s. 10d.	Wheat	81s. 10d.
Barley	55 10	Barley	50 11
Oats	34 3	Oats	31 6
Rye	69 4	Rye	58 7
Beans	57 8	Beans	52 10
Peas	60 11	Peas	52 5

## BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, May 31.

Owing to the prevailing hot weather, and the thin attendance of both town and country buyers, the Beef trade was somewhat inactive, and in some instances the quotations declined 2d. per 8lbs., the highest figure for the best Scots being 5s. 2d. per 8lbs. There was a large increase in the numbers of Sheep, the quality of which was good. On the whole, the Mutton trade was steady, though not to say brisk, at prices about equal to those paid on Monday last. With Lambs we were well supplied, yet the demand for that description of stock was steady at last week's quotations. There was a fair sale for Calves at about last week's currencies. In Pigs very little was doing, yet prices were mostly supported.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).  
Beef ..... 3s. 10d. to 5s. 2d.  
Mutton ..... 4 6 to 5 8  
Lamb ..... 6s. 0d. to 7s. 0d.

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.  
Beasts. Sheep. Calves. Pigs.  
Friday ..... 1,033 ..... 9,030 ..... 342 ..... 380  
Monday ..... 3,239 ..... 25,050 ..... 161 ..... 318

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, May 31.  
Per 8lbs. by the carcass.  
Inferior Beef 3s. 10d. to 4s. 0d.  
Middling do 4 2 to 4 4  
Prime large 4 4 to 4 6  
Prime small 4 6 to 4 8  
Large Pork 4 4 to 4 10  
Lamb ..... 6s. 0d. to 6s. 10d.

Inf. Mutton 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.  
Mid. ditto 4 10 to 5 0  
Prime ditto 5 2 to 5 4  
Veal 4 6 to 5 4  
Small Pork 5 0 to 5 4

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday.—The Cloverseed trade remained in the same inactive state as before, and quotations were nominally unaltered. Canaryseed was dull of sale and the turn cheaper. In other articles nothing whatever was done.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.—Of Butter, a small supply of New Waterford arrived via Bristol, and sold at 96s., and from Limerick direct, in the early part of last week, at 98s.; but towards the close some brands from the latter port were offered at 94s. per cwt. landed, and not cleared off. Foreign: With a liberal supply prices further declined, and ranged, according to kind and quality, from 80s. to 90s. per cwt. The English market presents a downward tendency.

Bacon.—The demand for singed sides slightly increased; the

transactions, however, were for the most part of a retail character and prices, as in size and quality, ruled from 70s. to 80s. per cwt. Bale and tierce middles in limited request: the former at 64s. to 69s., the latter at 62s. to 66s. per cwt. Hams sold slowly at 70s. to 84s.; and Lard, bladders, at 76s. to 86s.; kegs, 60s. to 70s. per cwt. For these prices are firm, with a decided tendency upwards.

BREAD.—The prices of wheat bread in the metropolis fare from 12d. to 12½d.; of household ditto, 9½d. to 11½d. per 4lbs. loaf.  
HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, May 31.—The trade during last week has been moderate, and prices have undergone no alteration. The accounts from the plantations are generally favourable, although in some districts they have appeared.

WOOL, CITY, Monday.—The imports of Wool into London last week were 3,1689 bales, including 2,713 from Port Phillip, 154 from Montevideo, 300 from the Cape of Good Hope, and 9 from Germany. The accounts from the manufacturing districts are rather more encouraging. Farmers generally are becoming eager to sell their wool, finding they have overstocked their market.—Leeds, May 28.—We have not any change to report this week. Sales are languid, and the tendency of prices is rather downwards, though there is not any material reduction from last week's rates.

TALLOW, LONDON, May 31.—The price of Tallow is very firm at this morning's quotation, and the holders are sanguine of higher rates. For arrival, a large business has been done, at 46s. to 47s. 6d. Town Tallow is scarce at 48s. 6d. net cash; rough fat, 2s. 8½d. per 8lbs.

HIDES, LEADENHALL.—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb., 2½d. to 2½d.; ditto, 64lb. to 72lb., 3d. to 3½d.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 3½d. to 3½d.; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb., 4d. to 4½d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 4½d. to 5d.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb., 5½d. to 6d.; Calf-skins, each, 4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.; Horse hides, 13s.; Polled Sheep, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.; Kent and Half-breds, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 6d.; Downs, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; Shearlings, 8d. to 11d.; Lamb Skins, 2s. to 2s. 3d.

## LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—SATURDAY.

Bales.	
Taken on speculation this year	173,150
" " 1846	134,480
Stock in Liverpool the 31st December, 1846	438,970
" " 1845	885,480
Forwarded unsold this year	15,500
Ditto, last year	24,390
Decrease of import at Liverpool in 1847	36,456
Decrease in stock, as compared with last year	271,300
Quantity taken for consumption this year	409,100
" " 1845, same period	602,100
Decrease of quantity taken for consumption	198,000

HAY, SMITHFIELD, May 29.—At per load of 36 trusses.  
Meadow ..... 45s. to 74s. | Clover Hay ..... 65s. to 94s.  
Straw ..... 26s. .. 30s.

## COAL EXCHANGE, May 28.

Hetton's, 17s. 0d.; Braddyl's Hetton's, 17s.; Lambton's, 16s. 9d.; Hudson's Hartlepool, 16s.; West Hartley's, 17s. 6d. Ships arrived during the week, 588.

## THE COLONIAL MARKETS—Tuesday Evening.

SUGAR.—The trade bought 500 hhds. and tierces in the British Plantation market, at a reduction of 6d. to 1s. per cwt. on Friday's prices. A small parcel of crystallized Demerara, in auction, sold at 44s. 6d. to 53s. 6d. for low to fine yellow. The refined market was equally dull. Standard lumps selling at 62s. to 63s. 6d., and brown grocery at 61s. to 61s. 6d. per cwt.

COFFEE.—1,400 bags Ceylon native, sold in auction, at a decline of 6d. per cwt.; good ordinary fetched 37s. to 37s. 6d. per cwt., damaged 33s. to 36s. per cwt. A small parcel of Plantation sold at a decline of 1s. per cwt.

TEA.—A dull market; but no alteration in prices. The deliveries last week amounted to 400,000 lbs.

The RICE market, following the dull state of the corn trade, has become very flat.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

SMITH'S PATENT ADHESIVE ENVELOPES, requiring neither Wax or Wafer. Embossed with Initials, Name, Arms, Crests, &c., &c. Manufactory, 42, Rathbone-place, London.

The demand for these Envelopes is so great, and they are now so highly appreciated by noblemen, gentlemen, the managers of public institutions, &c., that several unprincipled persons are offering for sale a worthless imitation, and others are representing themselves to be "Agents for the sale of Smith's Patent Adhesive Envelopes," whereas J. SMITH has no appointed Agents. To prevent imposition, therefore, the Public are respectfully requested to observe, that every Envelope bears the inscription, "Smith's Patent Adhesive, 42, Rathbone-place, London;" all others are fraudulent imitations.

N.B. For India communication these Envelopes are invaluable. A large assortment of Elegant and Novel Patterns for Ladies. Stationery of every description. Engraving, Printing, &c., &c.

## THE COLLAPSIBLE SHOWER BATH, the

only really Portable, by the aid of Vulcanized India-rubber, only occupies, with Curtains complete (out of use), a space of 11 inches diameter and 3 deep, while it holds (inside) three gallons of water. It is thoroughly simple, and not likely to get out of order. Price 15s.; if packed complete in a japanned case, 12 inches in diameter 5 deep, 3s. 6d. extra. To be had of the proprietor and manufacturer, WILLIAM S. BURTON (late Rippon and Burton), whose BATH SHOW-ROOM contains, besides toilet sets japanned in imitation of fancy woods, china, marbles, &c., in enormous variety, all the requisites for the season, so arranged in one room, devoted exclusively to articles of that character, that patterns, sizes, and sorts can be instantly selected, and at thirty per cent. under any other house where attention is paid to the quality. Full size Hanging Shower Baths, very strong and japanned, with curtains and copper valve, 8s. each. Pillar Shower Baths, with copper conducting tubes, brass force-pump and top, complete with curtains and japanned, from 60s. Hand Shower Baths, japanned, 3s. 6d. The Omni-directive Bath. Detailed catalogues, with engravings, as well as of every ironmongery article, sent (per post) free—39, Oxford-street (corner of Newman-street). Established in Wells-street, 1820.

## BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

1, Princes-street, Bank, London.  
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4th Vict., cap. ix.  
ADVANTAGES OF THIS INSTITUTION.

MUTUAL ASSURANCE BRANCH.  
Complete Security afforded to the Assured by means of an ample subscribed capital, and the large fund accumulated from the premiums on upwards of 6,000 Policies.

Half the amount only of the annual premium required during the first five years, the remaining half premiums being paid out of the profits, which, after five years, will be annually divided among the Assured.

PROPRIETARY BRANCH.  
The lowest rates consistent with security to the Assured.  
An



**COFFEE AS IN FRANCE.**—It is a fact beyond dispute, that in order to obtain really fine Coffee, there must be a combination of the various kinds; and to produce strength and flavour, certain proportions should be mixed, according to their different properties. Thus it is we have become celebrated for our delicious Coffee at 1s. 8d., which is the astonishment and delight of all who have tasted it, being the produce of four countries, selected and mixed by rule peculiar to our establishment, in proportions not known to any other house.

From experiments we have made on the various kinds of Coffee, we have arrived at the fact, that no one kind possesses strength and flavour. If we select a very strong Coffee, it is wanting in flavour; by the same rule, we find the finest and most flavoured Coffees are generally wanting in strength; and as they are usually sold each kind separately, quite regardless of their various properties, the consumer is not able to obtain really fine coffee at any price. There is also another peculiar advantage we possess over other houses—our roasting apparatus, being constructed on decidedly scientific principles, whereby the strong aromatic flavour of the coffee is preserved, which, in the ordinary process of roasting, is entirely destroyed; and as we are coffee roasters, we are enabled to keep a full supply of fresh roasted Coffee continually, after the Parisian and Continental method.

The rapid and still increasing demand for this Coffee has caused great excitement in the trade, and several unprincipled houses have copied our papers, and profess to sell a similar article. We, therefore, think it right to CAUTION the public, and to state that our superior mixture of four countries is a discovery of our own, and, therefore, the proportions are not known, nor can it be had at any other house, and that, in future, we shall distinguish it from all others as,

SPARROW'S CONTINENTAL COFFEE, at 1s. 8d. per lb.

Packed in tins of all sizes, perfectly air-tight, for the country.

We have also strong and useful Coffees, from 1s. to 1s. 4d.

**TEAS OF THE TRUE OLD-FASHIONED KIND,** as formerly imported by the East India Company, and with which the name of SPARROW has for many years been identified, at the following reduced scale of prices:—Strong, and full-flavoured Congou, a most economical Tea for large consumers, at 3s. 8d.; Sterling Congou, of superior strength and flavour, 4s.; Finest Congou, strongly recommended, 4s. 8d.; Fine Ripe Old Pekoe Souchong, one of the finest specimens imported, 5s.; Strong Green, 3s. 8d. to 4s.; Genuine Hyson, or Young Hyson, 5s.; the Finest Cowslip Hyson, or Young Hyson, very fragrant, 6s.; Strong Gunpowder, 5s. 4d., to 6s.; and the finest Gunpowder, heavy pearl leaf, 7s.

**NO BOHEA OR INFERIOR TEAS KEPT.** Orders, by post or otherwise, containing a remittance, or respectable reference, will be dealt with in a way that will ensure future orders and recommendations.

The carts of this establishment deliver goods in all parts of Town, free of expense.

Tea Establishment, 95, High Holborn, adjoining Day & Martin's, leading through into 23, Dean-street.

HENRY SPARROW, Proprietor.

**UTILITY AND ECONOMY.—SMALL CHESTS OF TEA.**

**NOT PAINTED SHOW-BOXES, but CHESTS** prepared in CHINA, to special order, and there filled with excellent SOUGHONG-FLAVOURED CONGOU. An unique "Chop" of these, just arrived in the ship, "Queen of England," have been weighed by the officers of her Majesty's Customs, under whose lock they remain.

The Revenue's Gross Weight of each is 21lbs.

Tare ditto . . . . . 7lbs.

Nett ditto . . . . . 14lbs. price at 3s. 10d.

per lb., £2 14s. 3d.

Which Families or Dealers may remit by Post-office order, and have the Chest by any required conveyance direct from the London Dock Company's Warehouse, with all the advantage of overweight, &c. Captains of vessels, or shippers, need remit only £1 3s. 7d., as they may have them on board duty free. They may be inspected at the Docks before purchase, or an Ounce sample will be sent free to any part of the Kingdom on receipt of Six Postage Stamps.

NEWSOM and WILLIAMS, 50, Borough (near London-bridge).

**VICKERS'S GINGER BRANDY.** Experience teaches us that the beneficent productions of the earth are themselves sufficient for man's earthly good; especially when rightly directed, and adopted in accordance with the exercise of reason.

Ginger, the almost spontaneous growth of a sunny clime, offers, in his own land, its invigorating aid, to recruit the exhausted energies of the enervated Indian; and in other quarters of the globe nature kindly provides the luscious and grateful orange, as the needful renovator.

After the most acute medical research, professors are compelled to admit, that nature herself presents the most delightful and efficient remedies, in the temperate use of the Seville range and Jamaica ginger. By the means of commerce we are enabled to obtain these good things; and by a skilful and judicious operation, we are enabled to offer to the world a combination of these excellent remedial qualities, eminently useful in spasms, flatulence, and sensations of cold. And, indeed, for whatever purpose stimulants are required, there are none more wholesome—none more pure—none more efficacious, than VICKERS'S GINGER BRANDY.

**THE ORANGE GINGERETTE**

is an article less highly concentrated, and so compounded as to be acceptable to the Ladies, and those to whom a stronger Liqueur is not necessary.

**THE CURACAO PUNCH**

stands pre-eminent for delicacy of flavour and superiority of quality; and may be used either as a Liqueur, or in combination with warm or cold water.

**THE IMPERIAL LIQUEUR GENEVA**

has long stood the test of public approval: it is the subject of much careful attention in its distillation; and nothing finer can be produced by the British distiller.

The above are all Bottled, Sealed, and Labelled at the Distillery of JOSEPH AND JOHN VICKERS and Co., LONDON; and may be obtained, as well as their far-famed Orange Boven, Curacao, Cherry Brandy, Gold Wasser, and Crème de Noyau, of all the Spirit Merchants in the kingdom.

Borough Market Distillery, London.

**A NEW DISCOVERY.—Mr. HOWARD,** Surgeon-Dentist, 52, Fleet-street, begs to introduce an entirely new description of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed without springs, wires, or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble the natural teeth as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer. They will never change colour or decay, and will be found very superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots, or any painful operation, and will support and preserve teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication. That Mr. Howard's improvements may be within the reach of the most economical, he has fixed his charges at the lowest scale possible. Decayed teeth rendered sound and useful in mastication.—52, Fleet-street. At home from 10 till 5.

**FEET.—EASE in WALKING.—HALL and CO.,** Wellington-street, Strand, near Waterloo-bridge.—The PANUS CORIUM, or LEATHER-CLOTH BOOTS and SHOES, are the softest and easiest ever worn. They yield to the action of the feet without the slightest pressure of drawing effect on the most sensitive Corns, Bunions, Gout, or tenderness from any other cause. They resemble the finest leather, and are more durable. HALL and CO.'S SPRING BOOTS supersede lacing or buttoning, and are a great comfort to the ankles. Their Waterproof Portable Dresses for Gentlemen, 21s. Ladies' Cardinal Coats, with Hoods, 18s., which can be carried in the pocket with convenience.

**STOOPING of the SHOULDERS and CON-** traction of the CHEST are entirely prevented, and gently and effectually removed in Youth, and Ladies and Gentlemen, by the occasional use of the IMPROVED ELASTIC CHEST EXPANDER, which is light, simple, easily applied either above or beneath the dress, and worn without any uncomfortable constraint, or impediment to exercise. Sent per post, by Mr. ALFRED BINYON, Sole Manufacturer and Proprietor, 40 Tavistock-street, Covent-garden, London; or full particulars, with Prices and Mode of Measurement, on receipt of a postage-stamp.

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**TEAS AT WHOLESALE PRICES, CARRIAGE FREE.**

To the Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, and Families of Great Britain.

**TEA WAREHOUSE, 2, BUCKLESBURY.**

We have delayed our annual circular beyond the usual time, that we might report with some certainty the prospect of the season's importation, and we are happy to state that there is every reason to expect a supply equal to former years.

The last accounts from China state the quantity shipped to be from July 1, 1846, to February 28, 1847—38,917,825lbs.; while the quantity consumed from January 1, 1847, to April 10, 1847—9,486,595lbs. The Stock in the Port of London on the 16th of April, 1847, was 34,736,000lbs., being 1,600,000lbs. less than at the corresponding period of last year, by which it will appear, that notwithstanding various contending circumstances, such as high price of food, scarcity of money, &c., that the consumption of tea is increasing, and although our supplies will be ample, when we consider the fact that the importers have, for several seasons past, sold their teas at a loss, we think our friends may lay in a stock with safety, as we cannot reasonably expect a reduction in the price this year.

Towards the latter end of last year some hopes were entertained that Government would have been in a position to have reduced the high duty of 2s. 2½d. per pound, but other and more urgent claims obtained precedence, and for a time this important matter is postponed. A Parliamentary inquiry is now pending, and it is but a question of time, when this long looked-for boon will be obtained.

In making the following quotations we have appended a few remarks upon the respective qualities of the teas:—

**GOOD ORDINARY BLACK TEA,** 2s. 8d. to 2s. 10d.—The duty on this tea being the same as on the finer description, viz., 2s. 2½d., prevents us saying much about its quality.

**GOOD POUCHONG or CAPER TEA,** 3s.—A good common tea, the only fault being deficiency in strength.

**GOOD STRONG CONGOU TEA,** 3s. 4d.—We recommend this tea with confidence, as a very useful breakfast tea: it is well adapted for the use of schools, hotels, &c., and will be found both economical and serviceable.

**FINE STRONG CONGOU TEA, PEKOE KIND,** 3s. 8d.—This tea has sufficient strength and flavour for any purpose, and is recommended with confidence as an excellent family tea.

**FINE PEKOE SOUGHONG TEA,** 4s.—A first-class tea; and as we consider a higher price unnecessary, we should adopt the plan of some of our competitors by calling it the "best," but as there are teas imported that are generally confined to the west-end shops, for the higher classes at exorbitant charges, it is our duty as tea-dealers, cultivating an extensive trade, to quote all descriptions from the highest to the lowest.

**FINE PEKOE SOUGHONG,** 4s. 4d.—This tea is of a fine rich delicate flavour, so peculiar to the Pekoe Souchong; many years have not elapsed since it was not obtainable under 7s. per lb.

**THE FINE LAPSANG SOUGHONG,** 5s.—This is a tea of rare importation, and derives its name from a Chinese merchant, of the name of Lapsang, who cultivated it. Its peculiar fine and aromatic flavour distinguish it from all other teas; it is calculated for presents, or "state occasions."

**IN GREEN TEAS** the descriptions are so numerous and various, though frequently without differing in flavour, that our remarks will be more brief than with the black teas.

**GOOD ORDINARY TWANKAY,** 3s. to 3s. 4d.—A good common tea.

**GOOD YOUNG HYSON,** 3s. 8d.—This, with the 3s. 4d. black, mixes well, and is recommended.

**SUPERIOR YOUNG HYSON,** 5s.—This tea is deservedly in repute; its flavour is equal to fine Gunpowder, and will be found all that is required.

**THE FINEST SHOT GUNPOWDER,** from 6s. to 7s.—Space will not permit us to enumerate all the intermediate prices of our teas; we have therefore selected such as we most recommend and think likely to be in request.

**COFFEE.**—In quoting the prices of our Coffees, we beg to state, that all our coffee is roasted on a patent principle, which preserves the aroma.

**GOOD COMMON COFFEE,** 10d.—This is the broken of good coffee.

**FINE CEYLON COFFEE,** 1s.—A very good useful coffee, and recommended for general use. It is, in fact, as good as two-thirds of the coffee imported.

**THE FINEST CEYLON COFFEE,** 1s. 2d.—Possessing more flavour than the former.

**FINE JAVA COFFEE,** 1s. 4d.—The flavour of Java Coffee is too well-known to need comment, suffice it to say it is of fine quality.

**FINE CUBA COFFEE,** 1s. 6d.—This is the strongest description of coffee imported.

**FINEST MOCHA COFFEE,** 1s. 8d.—Those who like fine Mocha Coffee will appreciate this; at the same time, we feel bound to say that real Mocha Coffee is not strong, consequently, not an economical Coffee, and is generally selected on account of its delicate flavour.

Referring to the above list, we venture to solicit a continuance of that support we have hitherto so liberally received.

Having now established one of the largest businesses in the kingdom, we refer with pride to the progressive increase during the last twenty years, proving that our system of business, based on liberal principles of commercial enterprise, and holding out unprecedented advantages, is fully appreciated.

Our Establishment is merely a Warehouse in a bye thoroughfare, without those costly adjuncts considered essential to a retail business, and for which the purchaser is taxed. We have no retail price and wholesale price; our quotations are based on the wholesale scale, which is merely a commission on the import prices, and the large consumers are thus placed in the advantageous position of obtaining their teas without paying the intermediate profit to the retail dealer.

All orders are expected to be accompanied by a remittance or post-office order, or if a reference in London be made, payment on receipt and approval of the goods will be sufficient. OUR TERMS ARE CASH, and we seek remuneration only by magnitude of business. Our motto is—"Small profits and quick returns."

Note.—Teas are delivered carriage free to any part of England, when the quantity ordered exceeds six pounds, but the carriage of Coffee is not paid, unless accompanied with Tea.

2, Bucklebury, Cheapside.

MANSSELL and CO.

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION MAGAZINE.

June, 1847. Price Two-pence.

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By LOUISA DAVIDS.

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Is celebrated throughout the world for its genial and nourishing qualities for the Human Hair! It produces and restores hair; stops it from falling off or turning grey; restores Grey Hair to its original colour; frees it from scurf and dandruff, and renders it soft, silky, curly, and glossy. For children, it is especially recommended as forming the basis of a Beautiful Head of Hair, and rendering the use of the fine-comb unnecessary. Price 3s. 6d., 7s. Family bottles (equal to four small), 10s. 6d., and double that size, 21s. per bottle.

**REMARKABLE CASE OF RESTORATION.**—A striking instance of the power of scientific art to remedy the defects of nature has lately occurred in the case of a Mr. F. Balls, a gentleman residing at Wortham, in Norfolk, who, in the year 1813, on returning from Harlestone Market to Weybred, where he then resided, sustained so severe a fall from his horse, as to bring on an illness of several months' duration, during which period his hair continued to come off, till he became, to use his own terms, "as perfectly bald as if his head had been shaved;" so that the Rev. J. E. Daniel, then clergyman of the parish, offered him a wig as a substitute for his lost hair. Under these circumstances, he was induced to try the effect of Rowlands' Macassar Oil, and it is highly gratifying to add with the most happy results. As soon as part of a bottle was used the growth re-commenced, and he has now to boast of a very thick and luxuriant head of hair, which presents this peculiarity that, though prior to losing his hair it evinced no tendency to curl, the new growth is curly and strong. This fact speaks too strongly for itself to require observation.—*Bell's Messenger.*

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This is a preparation from the choicest Oriental Herbs, of peculiarly mild and detestive properties. It pleasantly and effectually cleanses the hair and skin of the head from scurf and every species of impurity, and imparts a delicate fragrance. It is particularly recommended to be used after bathing, as it will prevent the probability of catching cold in the head, and will render the hair dry in a few minutes. It entirely supersedes the necessity for using the fine comb, so injurious to the tender skin of the head; and, from its beneficial effects on the health, together with the grateful and refreshing sensation it imparts, and being perfectly innocent in its nature, will prove an invaluable appendage to the toilet, and the purposes of the nursery.—3s. 6d. per bottle.

**IMPORTANT INFORMATION.**—Unprincipled Individuals, for the sake of gaining a trifle more profit, vend the most spurious compounds, under the names of "Macassar Oil," "Kalydor," and "Odonto;" some under the implied sanction of royalty, and the government departments, with similar attempts at deception. They copy the labels, advertisements, and testimonials (substituting fictitious names and addresses for the real) of the original preparations. It is therefore highly necessary to see that the word "ROWLANDS'" is on the wrapper of each article.

\* \* All others are FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS!

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### STEPHENS' CONCENTRATED AND SOLUBLE INK POWDERS.

**THE** Proprietor of these Articles having long considered that it would be greatly to the convenience of the Public to be furnished with the chief elementary parts of Ink in a dry state, yet so readily soluble in water as to be fit for immediate use, has long turned his attention to the subject. He has not been contented to produce a Powder containing the crude ingredients of Ink, such as has hitherto been known, but he has aimed at producing one which, by the addition of water only, shall instantly and at once form an Ink fit for immediate use, and which shall be equal in quality to the best Liquid Ink. The following Preparations will be found to answer fully the above purposes: they consist of—

First—A Soluble Powder for making BLACK INK of the best description and quality, excellent in colour, and very fluid.

Second—A Soluble Powder for making the BLUE-BLACK WRITING FLUID, originally produced by the Proprietor of these articles, and which has been so extensively used, and so justly appreciated.

Third—A Soluble Blue Powder, which makes the UNCHANGEABLE BLUE INK, and, which the Proprietor has the exclusive right to manufacture by patent.

These Powders are put up in three different sized packages: the smallest size may be obtained singly, or in packets containing half a dozen. They, as well as the next size, are so shaped (triangular) that, by cutting off an angle, the contents may be emptied as from a funnel into any glass vessel or inkholder, to be mixed with the requisite quantity of water, to make ink for immediate use.

The largest size packages, No. 3, are sufficient to make a Quart. It has been thought that there is no necessity to make larger Packages, as any quantity of Ink can be made from these by taking the requisite number of Packages for the number of Quarts or Gallons. The convenience of the smaller Package is, that a Packet containing half a dozen may be kept in a Writing Desk, by which the Inkholder may be supplied, by emptying into it one of the Powders, and adding about an ounce or two table-spoonfuls of water as often as required. The convenience of these small Packages, while travelling is very manifest, as it saves carrying about more Liquid Ink than is required for present use.

The next size Package, No. 2, contains sufficient to make Half-a-pint of Ink at once; and as half-a-pint of Ink, with the bottle, will weigh at least sixty times the weight of the Powder necessary to make that quantity, its convenience, even for carrying in the pocket, is something; and when it is considered, that to put it into a bottle, and pour water to it, is not more trouble than to draw a cork from a bottle, its advantage on many occasions is very apparent.

The Black Ink is sold in Packages at 1d., 6d., and 1s. 6d. each. The smallest size is usually put up in Packages containing six in each, at 6d. per Packet.

The Blue-Black, and the Unchangeable Blue, in Packages at 1d. 9d., and 2s. each.

A Liberal Discount to the Trade and to Shippers.

Prepared and sold by HENRY STEPHENS, Inventor and Proprietor of the Writing Fluids, 54, Stamford-street, Blackfriars-road, London; and by all Booksellers and Stationers throughout the Kingdom.



**POPULAR EDUCATION.**—At a Meeting of Friends of Popular Education, resident in Manchester and Salford, held at the Rooms of the Law Society, Norfolk-street, on Friday the 28th instant.

JOHN ROBERTSON, Esq., in the chair, the following resolutions were carried unanimously:—

Moved by Samuel Fletcher, Esq.; seconded by Lewis Williams, Esq.:—

That, while this meeting fully appreciates the large and costly efforts which have been made, especially of late years, by the Christian denominations in this country in aid of popular education, and would seriously deprecate any change in our affairs which might tend to impair such free and generous exertion, it is beyond doubt that a large portion of the community do little, if anything, in furtherance of this object; nor can we conceal from ourselves that, in our large towns and rural districts, there is a lamentable amount of ignorance, which is not likely to be removed without the aid of more effective appliances than at present exist.

Moved by the Rev. Samuel Davidson, LL.D.; seconded by Thomas Hunter, Esq.:—

3. That we regard the moral obligation in respect to the training of youth as devolving primarily on parents; and that where the attention of parents to this natural duty is found, from any cause, to be defective, we account it as legitimate and eminently praiseworthy, that the intelligent and benevolent portion of the community should endeavour to supply such deficiencies by voluntary effort to that end; but that where the agency of parents and of benevolent persons shall leave the uneducated condition of the popular mind to become an evil of serious magnitude, we regard it as pertaining to the province of the civil government to assist in giving greater adequateness to the means of intelligence, in so far as regards the general or secular instruction usually given in day-schools.

Moved by Samuel Lucas, Esq.; seconded by the Rev. Richard Fletcher:—

3. That in the recent Minutes of Council, while the portion of them relating to schools not of the Church of England exhibits some consideration for the scruples of Dissenters, it is still required that the managers, even in such schools, shall report to the Government inspectors concerning the religious knowledge of the pupil-teachers and monitors, thereby admitting the right of the State to claim satisfactory information on that subject—a fact which, together with the place assigned to Church of England teaching in schools connected with the Established Church, and the compulsory nature which that teaching is allowed to assume, will preclude large classes of Nonconformists from becoming participants in a fund so applied, inasmuch as they would thereby become parties, if not in reality, certainly in appearance, and in the public apprehension, to a new appropriation of monies raised by taxation in aid of religious teaching.

Moved by the Rev. W. McKerrrow, seconded by Hu

4. That without adopting the extreme exception which has been taken to the confiding of so great a trust in a committee of the Privy Council as is assigned to it by the recent Minutes cannot contemplate any considerable expansion of this scheme without feeling that in proportion to its magnitude should be the care taken to define the functions of the authorities called to distribute the grants made; that a permanent board of education would, in such case, be greatly preferable, consisting of persons representing, as nearly as may be, the different sections of the community; and that especially there shall not be, in that case, that immediate action of the great central authority on all the local details of the machinery, which is now left to be put forth by the committee of Privy Council, but that wise and healthy agencies should be instituted for the purposes of local supervision and management.

Moved by the Rev. R. Vaughan, D.D.; seconded by William Bolton, Esq.:—

5 That confiding in her Majesty's Government as willing to adjust their measures in relation to this object on a principle of fairness towards all parties, so as best to subserve our general interest as a free people, we regard it as incumbent on us to state that, in our view, it will be strictly necessary, if a concurrence with Government agency on this subject is to be secured from any large number of Dissenters, that the sums granted in aid of schools conducted by such parties, should be granted purely in furtherance of the general instruction given in them; that the Government, accordingly, should forego all inquiry in regard to the religious knowledge which may be imparted in such institutions; and, furthermore, that to preclude all ground for suspicion as to impartiality in the distribution of the proposed aid, it would be of great importance that the sum voted in Parliament in favour of such schools, should be a separate sum, and grounded on the Minutes specially relating to schools of this class.

Moved by James Carlton, Esq.; seconded by Alexander Ireland, Esq.:—

6. That in our judgment all parties receiving public money in aid of Popular Education, should so distinguish between the general and the religious instruction they communicate, as to leave the former open, in all cases, to the community at large, in place of so connecting it with the latter as to render it necessary that the children should always receive the peculiar religious teaching of the school along with its general teaching; and while we deeply regret that even in the form now proposed the aid of Government in education would be at present unacceptable to many Dissenters, we are satisfied that there are also many to whom this arrangement would be the removal of a conscientious difficulty, inasmuch as by this means, instead of abandoning or compromising their principle in respect to the distinction between things civil and things religious, they would feel that they had secured to that principle another valuable recognition in the law and usage of the realm; and, on all these grounds, it is the judgment of this meeting, that the adoption by her Majesty's Government, of the course indicated in the preceding resolutions would be a proceeding eminently salutary, not only to particular interests, but to the great interests of our common country.

#### £100 PRIZE ESSAY.

**THE** fearful and growing prevalence of juvenile depravity, and the inadequacy of the various means hitherto employed to meet the evil, have long challenged inquiry, both as respects its causes and the nature of the most probable and efficient remedies. No one conversant with the evidence furnished by our judicial tribunals, and with that accumulation of facts which is now accessible to every inquirer, can fail to corroborate the testimony of the highest authorities in the land, that the monster evil of our country, and the source, directly or indirectly, of the greater portion of juvenile depravity and crime, is intemperance. It is this tremendous agency which perverts, where it does not prevent, the benefits of education, and is continually training up a succession of victims for the jail and the scaffold. It is a vast national evil, which, in whatever light it is viewed, has long demanded a searching investigation. With a view, therefore, to engage an amount of labour and talent commensurate with the importance of the inquiry, a premium for the best essay on the subject, is offered, of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS.

Prospectuses, with particulars, will be forwarded to any address, after two weeks from the present date, by an application, enclosing a postage label, to C. Gilpin, 5, Bishopsgate-street, London.

#### PRIMITIVE CHRISTIANITY.

**EVERY SUNDAY EVENING**, Farringdon-hall, situated in King's Arms-yard, Snow-hill, will be open as a place of religious meeting.

The church assembling there, professes to follow the apostolical form; and its main objects are, to develop in its members the beauties and the strength of the Christian character, and to demonstrate that the simple directions of Primitive Christianity, perseveringly followed, unaided by any of the varied forms of priestism, whether Papal, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Independent, Wesleyan, or Baptist, are effectual for the realization of all the exalted objects for which they were appointed.

Worship to begin at Half-past Six o'clock.

**APSLEY PELLATT and Co.** (late Pellatt and Green) respectfully inform the public that, at their manufactory, Holland-street, Blackfriars, they retail GLASS, China, and Earthenware, Chandeliers, Lustres, and every variety of English and Foreign Ornamental Vases, Tazas, &c. Their showrooms are equal to any in London, and their stock of the most superior and approved description. Foreign orders and outfits executed with despatch. N.B. No establishment in the City. Western Branch, 55, Baker-street, Portman-square.

#### POOR-LAW OFFICERS' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

**THE SECOND ANNUAL DINNER** of this SOCIETY, in aid of its Funds, will be held at the FREEMASON'S TAVERN, on MONDAY, the 14th of JUNE, 1847.

BENJAMIN BOND CABELL, Esq., M.P., in the Chair.

This Society, established in conformity to law, is for the purpose of superannuating its Members and their Widows; the former by an annuity of £30, and the latter £20. All persons engaged in the administration of the Poor Laws are eligible to become members.

SAMUEL ALDRICH, Secretary, Camberwell Workhouse.

#### ECONOMICAL EDUCATION ON THE BRITISH SYSTEM.

**MR. B. and MISS A. R. HILLYARD'S** BOARDING and DAY SCHOOLS, Ashton-gate, Academy, BRISTOL.

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**ACKERMANN REGISTERED BINDING PIN** is by far the best yet invented for holding loose manuscripts, sermons, music, weekly papers, and all unstitched publications. It is neat in appearance—is applied in a few seconds—can be repeatedly used—and does no injury to the paper. Cards of Forty-eight lacerated, or Fifty gilt pins, sold at 6d. and 1s., by ACKERMANN and CO., 64, Strand; and all stationers and music-sellers.

#### THE GENERAL LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1837.

Empowered by Special Acts of Parliament, 3d Vict., c. xx., and 10 Vict., c. 1.

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Capital, ONE MILLION.

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Joseph Fletcher, Esq. Hon. C. P. Villiers, M.P.  
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#### TABLE, No. I.

WITHOUT PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.  
Premiums for the Assurance of £100, payable at Death.

20	30	40	50	60
£ s. d. 1 18 0	£ s. d. 2 1 5	£ s. d. 2 15 7	£ s. d. 4 1 1	£ s. d. 6 5 3

#### TABLE, No. II.

WITH PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.

20	30	40	50	60
£ s. d. 1 18 2	£ s. d. 2 8 5	£ s. d. 3 3 7	£ s. d. 4 10 3	£ s. d. 6 13 10

Assurances on Joint Lives and Survivorships, Deferred Annuities, and Endowments for Children, are granted, and Reversions and Life Interests are purchased on liberal terms.

The following are among the distinctive features of the Company:—

1. The lowest rate of Premium consistent with security, and the payment of Policies, guaranteed by a capital of One Million.
2. Two Tables of Premiums, the one giving to the assured two-thirds of the profits of this department of the Company's business.
3. A table of Premiums for Policies, payable at the age of 60, or previously in the event of death; specially suitable to professional men of all classes.
4. Policies in the mutual branch immediately interested in the profits of the Company, and such profits at the option of the assured, to be received in cash, applied to the reduction of premiums, or added in reversionary value to the sum assured.
5. Premiums may be paid Annually, Half-yearly, or Quarterly, in a limited number of payments, or in one sum.
6. Every facility given, on moderate terms, to persons going beyond the prescribed limits of their Policy.
7. Loans granted on Life Policies which have been five years in force, and have attained the value of £50.
8. No entrance-fee required.

Loans granted on personal security, and the deposit of a Life Policy to be effected by the borrower.

THOMAS PRICE, Secretary.

**THE NEW ASYLUM FOR INFANT ORPHANS**, STAMFORD HILL, for Orphans under eight years of age, without distinction of sex, place, or religious connection.

The NEXT HALF-YEARLY ELECTION of this Charity will occur on the THIRD MONDAY in JUNE. All persons interested in cases should make application forthwith to the Office, where blank forms for Candidates and every information can be obtained on any day from Ten till Four.

Subscriptions most thankfully received.

W. H. L. STRUDWICKE, Sub Secretary.

Office, 32, Poultry.

**BATHWICK-HILL SCHOOL**, Adjoining Claverton-down, one mile from Bath. Conducted by GEORGE CLARKE.

Terms—Regulated by the age and studies of the pupil, eight, nine, or eleven pounds per quarter. Prospectuses, and references to persons of the highest respectability, may be obtained by applying to the principal.

Note—The usual vacations are not given—The accustomed notice is not required—The quarter commences from the day of entrance—And the terms include every domestic and scholastic charge, that is, tuition with stationary and use of books; and board and washing, with expense for dental operations, and muscular training.

LIMITED TO FORTY BOARDERS.

Reference may be made to Dr. Epps, No. 89, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury. Mr. Maxwell, 39, Hatton-garden.

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**A MOST STRIKING LIKENESS** of Mr. EDWARD MIAL, Editor of the *Nonconformist*, is now ready.

Proofs on Fine India Paper..... 7s. 6d.

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London: Published for the Proprietor, by ARTHUR HALL and Co., 24, Paternoster-row.

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#### THE ECLECTIC REVIEW for JUNE,

price 2s. 6d., contains—

1. Life of Lord Sidmouth.
2. Religions of the World and Christianity—Boyle's Lecture.
3. Napier's Florentine History.
4. Recent Novels—Tancréd and Lucretia.
5. Hebrew Literature.
6. Abandonment of Transportation.
7. Fletcher's History of Independency.
8. The Crisis of 1847, &c., &c.

WARD and Co., 27, Paternoster-row.

#### TAITS' EDINBURGH MAGAZINE for JUNE,

1847, price One Shilling, contains:—

- Female Authors; No. I. Mrs. Hemans. By George Gilfillan. Copenhagen.  
The Nautico-Military Nun of Spain. By Thomas Quincey. Peccan Spring.  
Burns and the Paraphrases. Slobberly Hall.  
Scottish Rivers; No. II. The Tweed. By Sir Thos. Dick Lander. Poetry.  
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